THE CITIZEN.

"Europe, not England, is the Mother Country of America."

OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF THE UNITED IRISH SOCIETIES OF CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY.

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A.O.H. GOSSIP.

Some Suggestions Relative to the Holding of a Reunion Picnic of the Order in the Country.

Satisfactory Progress of the Organization in Will and Sangamon Counties, Ill. —Other Interesting Notes.

The demonstration at Lemont in connection with the dedication of Father M. O'Sullivan's church promises to be one worthy of Cook county. All arrangements are now completed. A special train has been chartered over the Santa Fe Route, leaving the depot, Polk and Dearborn streets, at 10 o'clock next Sunday morning, April 12, and returning about 6 p.m. The fare for the round trip will be fifty cents, and it is expected at least 700 members will be in the ranks. The train will stop at Twenty-third street to take on passengers. An interesting feature of the trip will be the capital view afforded of the great drainage canal. The low fare ought to permit a large attendance and especially from the divisions on the South Side, where so many reside who had personal acquaintance and knowledge of the good work accomplished by the Rev. Father O'Sullivan.

The meeting of the County Board on Sunday, April 5 was very well attended. In fact, the hall occupied for the last four years proves too small for the number of officers who attend the monthly meetings. The hope that sub-committees would eliminate from the proceedings much tiresome discussion and useless debate, has not been realized. The number on the floor with tautological arguments was greater than usual, and the report of a sub-committee was but a whetstone to sharpen the talker's appetite. "Cacaethes loquendi" is truly a dreadful disease. The Sunday picnic and the place for holding same were on the table for some time. It could be noticed that the antagonists of Sunday picnics are increasing, and the sound common-sense arguments in favor of a week-day outing will next year have much more weight. There is also a growing antipathy to the "beer-garden picnic," a style of enjoyment little suited for a society of such high aims and noble purposes as the Ancient Order of Hibernians. We want a picnic where we can take our wives and children away from the tainted air of the city to enjoy recreation, amid green fields and beneath shady trees, not in a dusty sand lot, picturesquely situated between a stagnant road-ditch and a marshy frog-pond. By all means let us have a country picnic if we must have one on a Sunday. It will be a step forward, anyhow, away from the rut in which our wheels are stuck up to the hubs when the question of modern rational amusement is concerned.

State President Keating, County Secretary Lamb and Bro. J. J. Carroll of Division No. 11, paid a visit to Div. 25, the latest addition to the A.O.H. of Cook county. The visitors were much pleased with the splendid showing in numbers and discipline. President Mulligan is well adapted for the chief office, careful and patient in the discharge of his duties, and has an able assistant in the person of the vice-president, John D. Maloney, who is a brother to the able president of Div. 1, M. J. Maloney. Bro. Thomas D. Fitzgerald is an experienced and efficient recording secretary, whose interest in the Order is of a most enthusiastic description. The treasurer, Bro. John T. Conway, is a valuable acquisition to the Order, and his wide experience in other societies cannot fail to be of service to Div. 25. I must congratulate No. 25 on the presence of brother Service, a veteran of days gone by, whose work for the A.O.H. is yet remembered by many. No. 25 will set the pace for the West Side divisions, and I think outstrip even No. 1.

Div. 20 has accepted the invitation to act as the escort to the archbishop on the occasion of the prelate's visit to All Saints' church May 3. Div. 17 has joined hands with No. 20, and summoned to their aid Divisions 14, 19, 12 and 35. The excellect work of Brother Lamb, president of Div. 20, is worthy of endorsement and recognition, and I am of opinion the good brother would ask or take no better token of esteem than a good parade on May 3. Let us at once show our appreciation of a good Hibernian and our respect for our beloved archbishop by sending a column of 1,000 Hibernians to the rendezvous at Twenty-fifth street and Michigan avenue on the above date.

I am asked, Have we a committe on By-laws? and as well as my memory serves me answer: We have. Committee No. 9, which, under the affix "Etc.," has unlimited power. My correspondent says he wants that committee to embody, as far as practicable, Article XIV of the state by-laws in an early amendment to the existing code published for the Cook County Board. The brother makes the point that while Art. XIV was intended for the divisions alone, it may be of use at meetings of the grave and deliberative County Board. I am at a loss to know how we can limit our orators to five minutes. The effort will be worth tyring. Suppose the County President submits the matter to our committee on by-laws, etc.

The State President has been advised that the divisions of Will county will send respectable delegations to Lemont on Sunday next. Brother Quinn of Joliet is rather proud of the progress made by his young men in adding No. 3 to their roster. I must say that past experience of the energy which distinguishes the brothers of Will county leads me to believe that with equal conditions they could outstrip their confreres of Chicago. Much of their success, however, is due to the assistance received from the well-organized Ladies Auxiliary attached to Div. 2 of Joliet.

Quarterly reports due on April 1 are coming in very slowly. I am astonished at the extraordinary tardiness of division secretaries in this regard. It is not more than half an hour's labor to make out and complete a report for three months, but it appears that the present officers cannot spare even that short space of time to discharge so important a duty. The sympathy of the whole Order of Illinois is due to our excellent state secretary, Bro. Daniel McGlynn. Twenty-two months ago he accepted office with that interest, enthusiasm and determination which makes geniuses of men working in great causes. But alas! since he entered on the discharge of his duties, it has proved to be an unremitting battle with subordinate officials of counties and divisions. Exact and businesslike in his methods, he has vainly attempted to win others to the adoption of better methods, and his best intentions have been misunderstood, his well-meant efforts resented because of his desire to make men perform duties they pledged themselves to accomplish when they took office. At times Brother Dan's supply of molasses runs short, and he comes after the culprit with concentrated vinegar. His great labor has not been in vain. We know now exactly how the membership of the State actually stands, and we may be sure that any weak links in our chain of fraternity will be quickly strengthened when need of the same is apparent. The best thanks of Illinois Hibernians are due to the State Secretary.

Down in Sangamon county the A.O.H. has been making steady progress under the leadership of Brother Reilly. The great pleasure of the County President's life in Sangamon country is to tell you in most dismal tones of the decadence of the old time spirit of the Irish-American, and then startle you with proof of increased membership and general interest in the progress of the A.O.H. Brother Reilly will bring four representatives with him to Danville from Sangamon county, and Springfield could send no better sample of its citizenship than Honest Willie himself, of Div. 1. ER.

DR. THOMAS ADDIS EMMET'S LIBRARY.

In the magnificent library of Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, of New York, for completeness of detail as well as taste and expense, his star work is Sanderson's "Biographies of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence," printed in nine and extended to twenty large volumes, and containing more than 3,000 autograph letters, 1,800 portraits, many of the greatest rarity, with hundreds of prints and drawings, among them fourteen water colors of American scenery, painted by eminent English artists who accompanied the English troops to America. These water colors were purchased at the sale of the Marquis of Hastings for $700. Head and tail pieces especially drawn on India paper are scattered throughout the set.

Among the historical gems that adorn this work may be mentioned the orignal precept of King George, with his signature, ordering out the first troops to suppress insurrection in America; an original manuscript of the private rules adopted for conducting business in congress during the contest for independence, in fourteen small quarto pages—a particularly interesting relic, and also scores of other Continental and State papers of the greatest historic interest and value.

Dr. Emmet has here brought together, it is generally conceded, the finest collection of autograph letters of the signers in existence, comprising all except Button Gwinett, of Georgia, and John Hart, of New Jersey, who are represented by signatures only. The letter of Thomas Lynch, Jr., is said to be unique, and to have cost $5,250. The total cost of this marvel of extra illustration is not far from $20,000, and if it were possible to do the work over again, it would doubtless cost nearly twice that sum now.

A companion piece to the "signer," and nowise its inferior, except in size and expense, is Dr. Emmet's illustrated Griswold's "Washington and his Generals," published in two volumes, octavo, and extended to eight, folio, by the insertion of portraits, illustrations, autograph letters, appointments, commissions, reports, accounts, extra title pages, frontispieces, head and tail pieces, etc. In hundreds of cases the text of these books is confirmed by the presence of the original manuscript upon which it was based, and also further confirmed by the addition and insertion of the page of the newspapers announcing it.

Mr. Daniel M. Treadwell, a recognized authority, who carefully examined these gems, says: I have never seen so much biographical and historical information as has been here brought chronologically together in any two works." This is the generally accepted opinion of those qualified to judge.

Dr. Emmet's activity as an illustrator has, by no means, been confined to the sets mentioned. He began with Boydell's "Shakespeare." The nine folio volumes were extended to twenty volumes by the insertion of over 3,000 Shakespearian characters and views, with eighty portraits of Shakespeare. Among the other books which have been illustrated in the same profuse manner, are Winthrop Sargeant's "Life and Career of Major Andre," Mary L. Booth's "History of New York," Francis' "Old New York," "Maryland Historical Series," Irving's "Life of Washington." Philip Frenau's "Poems," and many less pretentious efforts.

It would seem that the gathering of prints, autographs, documents, etc., from the four corners of the earth, to illustrate these various works, would have monopolized all the time Dr. Emmet could have spared from his profession, for he has been a very prominent physician, but in addition he has collected a great number of the early and rare editions of American historical works, besides bringing together a large and extensive professional library.—*Ex.*

FOR THE CITIZEN.

A SHAMROCK.

BY KATHLEEN M. NICHOLSON.

Beside a stream, in the Emerald Isle,
Where the silver waters flow,
Stands a vine-clad cabin, gray and old,
Where the song birds come and go.
And I dream today in this other world,
That it stands as in days long dead—
That its trees have their banner of leaves unfurled—
Though weary years have fled.

Since I stood by its door when the day was done,
While low in the Irish skies
I longingly looked on the setting sun,
Ah, never to see it rise
From its ocean-bed on my island home
By the western breezes fanned,—
Never since have I eased my eyes
On the valleys of childhood's land.

Today a spray from that distant home
Came over the sea to me—
A shamrock borne o'er the ocean's foam
To whisper of days that be.
It tells of the olden days that were,
And in my thoughts arise—
Of the cottage home in the sunshine fair,
And the blue, blue Irish skies.

Beside the gate my mother stands,
As the western sun declines,
And longingly watches the ocean strands
Where the last rose-shadow shines,
And strains her eyes for a gleaming sail
Far over the water's foam,
While her heart sends forth its lonely wail
To the wanderer to come home.

And I sometimes think in the years that lie
Beyond our vision far,
Our Isle shall gleam beneath the sky
In the dusky light, a star;
It will gleam with the glory of other days,
When it shone as the Isle of Saints,
And brighter than aught in the world beside
The hopes that the future paints.

Though wand'rers in many a clime
Her loyal children are,
Still in their hearts lives her love, sublime
As the light of many a star.
And dearer far to the Irish eyes
Than all the gems of earth,
Is the memory of the Irish skies
And the island of their birth.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN PARIS.

[*To the Editor.*]

PARIS, March 18, 1896.—St. Patrick's Day was appropriately celebrated in the gay capital of France on the evening of the 17th ult. Although the honored places of Count O'Neill de Tyrone and P. J. Leonard were vacant, the memory of those good and true Franco-Irishmen was not forgotten. The banquet was held in the dining hall of the Irish College of Paris on the Rue des Irlandais. Several of the guests appeared in the dashing uniforms of the French army. Among the distinguished people present were le Comte de Cremont, le Chanoine Connelly, M. M. O'Toole, le docteur Bull, M. Teeling, of the famous '98 family connected with the expeditions of Wolfe Tone, M. du Chasteau—the latter in the magnificent uniform of the Spahis; Maitre de Chapelle Flynn, R. P. Boyle, Superieur du college, M. l'Abbe Curtin, M. Antoine d'Abbadie, d l'Institut, who presided, Madame la Comtesse de Mazis et Madames Rowley, O Toole, de Marcilly; Madame MacGregor in Scottish national costume, comtesse de Cremont, Mesdames Farrell, Tully, Teeling, Leger, Gourand, Donaillier and Mademoiselles de Montigney, Maud Gonne, Wood, de Cremont, Peltier, Dumas and others. There were also present M. Doherty, le Abbe Jackwell, le Vicomte de Navailles, Baron d'Auchviachan, M. McGregor, le Vicomte de Marchena, le docteur Garrien, M. M. Burlet of the Gaulois, and Joseph Mallet of the Verite.

The menu suggested the occasion, such as the soup—Consomme Celtique aux poulardes a la Brigade des Irlandais; a la Agneau des Gaels, served entire, au Chaufroi a la Home Rule, a la Bombe Royale Irlande et France (green and white) and so on.

The celebration was one of the most successful held in Paris for many years.

L. N. G.

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SHAMUS O'BRIEN.

Professor Stanford's New Irish Opera an Unqualified Success.

A Sketch of the Work.

BY M. J. MURPHY.

On Monday, March 2, at the Opera Comique, in London, a new Irish comic opera, "Shamus O'Brien," was produced with a wealth of scenery and stage accessories that made it one of the most magnificent productions of the kind ever given in London. The opera was an instantaneous success, and its popularity has not decreased in the slightest degree since the opening night.

"Shamus O'Brien" is the joint work of Prof. Charles Villiers Stanford and George H. Jessop. It has for a plot a story adapted from the famous poem of "Le Fanu," with considerable alteration and elaboration, and deals with a supposed incident of the Irish rebellion of 1798, the capture and final escape of Shamus O'Brien, an outlaw. Through the kind permission of Mr. George Maxwell, the manager of Boosey & Co.'s American branch, I am able to place before the reader a brief sketch of the opera, taken from their copyrighted score.

The overture will sound very familiar to the ears of many an American musician, inasmuch as it begins with the popular air arranged by Prof. Stanford to Alfred Percival Graves' lyric, "Father O'Flynn." This over, the curtain rises on the village of Ballyhamus in the mountains of Cork. It is a poor village street with a few cabins on either side, that of Shamus being on the left of the stage, with a mountain road leading off to the right. Trees, rocks and other similar stage accessories go toward completing the picture. A chorus of villagers discussing the probability of Shamus' arrest opens the scene and is followed by the entrance of Father O'Flynn, the parish priest. The latter denounces that treason toward Shamus, to shoot and describes the village hero in a song:

I'll give ye to next Michaelmas to name us
A gossoon so presentable and famous,
So loved in all the neighborhood as Shamus—
Faith ye wouldn't find his match in twice as long.
At hurling, it's give in he bates the devil,
He'll lep ye either high or on the level,
He's the fairest hardest drinker at a revel,
And an illegant performer at a song.

Chorus—
If Romulus and Ramus
Had lived along o' Shamus,
They'd be like two jackal puppies wid a lion:
Spake up, now, can ye blame us
If the boys of Ballyhanis
Shout "Fag a ballagh" Shamus
The O'Brien.

The song is a very rollicking one and will not, perhaps, meet the views of propriety some of our people entertain in regard to the dignity of the clergy, but outside of this and a drinking song, which might be criticised for the same reason, the character of Father O'Flynn is dignified, patriotic and noble.

Mr. George H. Jessop, the librettist, is well known in this country for his clever work in a number of Irish plays which have been produced by W. J. Scanlan and Chauncey Olcott. He has written "Shamus O'Brien" somewhat on the Boucicault lines. There is the English officer, Capt. Trevor, who falls desperately in love with the Irish colleen, Kitty O'Toole. A character of the Harvey Duff type, Mike Murphy, enters into a compact to betray Shamus to the soldiers, just because Nora O'Toole jilted him to marry Shamus. The role of Shamus is more heroic than most roles written for Irish comedians, and his first song will give an excellent idea of the character:

SONG—SHAMUS.

I've sharpened my sword for the sake of old Erin,
I've carried a pike when she called on her sons;
I ran the risk then, and I will not be fearin'
The enemy's gallows no more than his guns.

The land that bred me and my colleen within it
Has surely a claim to the life that it gave;
I'd sooner be cowld on its green sod this minute
Than live an informer or tremble a slave.

But life I won't yield like a poor panting dumb thing
Held fast in the snare or bound tight by the rope:
God put this stout heart in my bosom for something—
As long as it beats, it is beating with hope.

I'll live for my country, I'll die for my Nora;
I'll live for my gossoon, my little Paudeen;
They'll seek e'er they find me, they'll fight e'er they score a
Defeat for O'Brien and lower the Green.

These are pretty strong Irish nationa, al sentiments, and it is not to be wondered at, if they were rather distasteful to English ears, as the cable reports stated. His song in the last scene, where, bound and guarded, on his way to the scaffold, he addresses the soldiers as follows:

You call yourselves soldiers, you think yourselves splendid
In the gay scarlet coats that His Majesty gave.
I'll tell you the truth, boys, and don't be offended—
Not one of you there's but a pitiful slave.

You've the odds you most fancy, of one to a hundred;
I'm facing you now as I've faced you before,
When your bayonets flashed and your musketry thundered
Against our bare breasts and you christened it "war."

You call me a rebel, and still I defy you!
You're slaves and you're cowards, again and again!
If yourselves had a foe in your own land to try you,
Perhaps the experience might make of you men!

is quite as patriotic in Irish feeling as the first, and while excellent from a musical point of view, will hardly serve to make the character of Shamus very popular with the Britons.

Shamus, disguised as a village fool, leads the soldiers into a bog and leaves them there, as he supposes, for the night. They are rescued, however, by the informer, who points out O'Brien to the soldiers, and the "bould boy of Glengall" is carried off a prisoner. The next act is played in and about the prison. There is a drum-head trial, the sentence of death, and the opera ends with the escape of Shamus, as in Le Fanu's poem.

Prof. Stanford has not been content with comic opera music for the work; he has given several of the characters, notably Shamus, Nora, Murphy and the Captain, music of a high grade. Nora's song of "The Banshee," the Captain's song "My Heart Is Thrall to Kitty's Beauty," and Murphy's lament of "Ochone! When I Used to be Young," are scholarly bits of music that win instant recognition of their merit from critics. The orchestration of the entire opera is said to be very masterly and has won much praise from eminent musicians. All of the music in the opera is distinctively Irish in its character, and established the fact that there is a field for Irish musicians to work in besides that of compiling volumes of old airs. Prof. Stanford has demonstrated the possibility of writing new and original Irish music of a high grade.

Last summer I reviewed Prof. Stanford's arrangement of Moore's Irish Melodies, and some months later was taken to task by T. O'Neill Russell, and other writers, for daring to venture the opinion, among other things, that Prof. Stanford was a musician of more than ordinary ability. Today my humble estimate of the composer is not only supported, but greatly overshadowed, by the opinions of the leading musicians of London, who pronounce Prof. Stanford one of the greatest masters of orchestration, not alone in England, but in all Europe.

"Shamus O'Brien" is being given by a cast of singers whose names denote their nationality. Mr. Dennis O'Sullivan is the Shamus, Mr. Joseph O'Meara the Mike Murphy, Mr. Magrath the Father O'Flynn, Mr. Stephanie the Captain, Miss Linn the Nora O'Brien and Miss Davis the Kitty. The cast is said to be a very strong one, especially in the male portion. The score and libretto are published by Boosey & Co., No. 9 East Seventeenth street, New York City.

The opera was produced under the managament of Sir Augustus Harris. The very fact of this astute and clever manager, who has handled the Royal Italian Opera at Covent Garden for years, thinking well enough of "Shamus O'Brien" to give it a special and costly production in a leading London theatre, is setting the stamp of approval on the work by an authority whose opinion can not well be gainsaid.

"The Arena."

The April Arena is peculiarly strong. Its 176 pages are literally crowded with live, vigorous, able and wide-awake discussions of present day subjects, covering a wide range of research. Justice Walter Clark, LL. D., continues his scholarly paper on "Mexico in Midwinter," which is profusely illustrated with admirable half-tone illustrations. The editor of The Arena discusses in a delightful manner, "The Educational Value of Instructive and Artistic Entertainments, which appeal to the Non-Theatre Going Public"; this paper is accompanied by nine full-page illustrations of exceptional excellence. Prof. John Clark Ridpath, LL. D., the eminent historian, opens a new series of papers supplementary to "The Bond and the Dollar," entitled "Limitation as a Remedy." Prof. J. Heber Smith, M.D., whose paper on "Cremation for Infected Bodies," which appeared in the March Arena and attracted general attention, opens a most remarkable series of contributions entitled "Man in His Relation to the Solar System; A Subject for Scientific Re-Examination." Dr. Smith's high standing as a skilful physician and prominent educator, will secure for him the thoughtful attention of thousands of thinking men and women who have hitherto paid scant attention to occult research. Another paper which will prove especially interesting to scientific minds interested in occultism deals with "Telepathy," and is written by Charles B. Nemcomb, of Boston. Prof. Frank Parsons continues his masterly discussion of "The Telegraph Monopoly." This scholarly lawyer, educator and author is already familiar to the public as a prominent author of leading legal text works, and as one of the most competent sifters of facts, as well as a clear and logical reasoner among the scholars of Boston of today, hence these papers are unquestionably the ablest articles ever written upon the Telegraph Monopoly. Another paper calculated to stir up much controversy, in this issue, is entitled "Government by Brewery," and is from the pen of President George A. Gates, of Iowa College. The veteran journalist, Richard J. Hinton, makes a valuable contribution to the social problems of the day, under the somewhat startling title of "Planetary Free-booting and World Policies." Hon. Charles Beardsley contributes a character sketch in which he graphically portrays Prof. George D. Herron and his work. James G. Clark writes a stirring poem on the "Living Christ." Among the most interesting literary features is a beautiful Easter poem, of five pages, by Josephine Rand; the continuation of Will Allen Dromgoole's popular novel of Tennessee life; Mrs. Calvin Kryder Reifsnider's physical romance "Between Two Worlds," and the book reviews by Prof. John Clark Ridpath, LL. D., Prof. Frank Parsons, B. O. Flower and Julia A. Dawley, all of which are of special interest. Altogether this issue of Boston's progressive and reformative review is a remarkably attractive and suggestive number.

OBITUARY.

MR. JAMES J. HOLLOWED.

The melancholy death of Mr. James J. Hollowed, nephew of Mr. John Hollowed, was a sad blow to his relatives and numerous friends. His death occurred a week ago, and he leaves behind him a wife, two children and many relatives to mourn his untimely death. The deceased was widely known and was highly esteemed for his many good traits of character; he was kind-hearted, genial in his companionship and honorable in all his transactions. The funeral obsequies occurred Monday last from his residence, No. 296 California avenue, to the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, Albany avenue and Jackson boulevard, where a requiem mass was solemnized by the Rev. Father Crevier, the pastor. The religious services being concluded, the funeral cortege, which was very large, was re-formed and the remains conveyed to Calvary cemetery and committed to mother earth amid the weepings and heartfelt sorrows of relatives and friends. The contributions of flowers was very large and embraced many elegant designs. The pallbearers were Messrs. Philip Farley, Thomas S. Cullen, Martin Cosgrove, Thomas Breen, E. I. Cunniffe and Thomas Cullen.

MAJ. JOHN C. CANTY.

The death occurred at Oakland, Cal., on the 12th ult., of Maj. John C. Canty, the Fenian leader. The English government had set a price on his head, and, as a consequence, he did not dare to set foot on English soil in any part of the world. Such an act on his part meant immediate arrest and imprisonment for life. Although an exile, he kept up his war on England and assisted in forming many Irish societies, the objects of which were to free Ireland. Maj. Canty was known among all the leading Irishmen in the country. Maj. Canty was brought prominently to the front in 1866, when the Irishmen invaded Canada. It was in his house that a small band of Irishmen formed the plan for the invasion, and he was the man that led a gallant attack on the Canadians.

Father Mahan, a well-known priest, had located in Canty's home for the purpose of attending to the spiritual needs of the invaders. He was captured in the house one night and cast into prison, where he remained for seven years on a charge of being a conspirator against the government. Father Mahan's health was broken by his imprisonment and he died when released. Maj. Canty was one of the foremost of the invaders, and was known as a bold and brave leader. He had property in Canada, valued at $30,000. When the Irishmen lost their fight Maj. Canty had to flee for his life. He made his escape across the river in a small boat. His estate was confiscated by the government and he was left without a dollar in the world. A price was then placed upon his head and he was hunted by the agents of the English government. They finally located him in Buffalo, but he could not be extradited. Finding that detectives were constantly on his trail, Canty determined to leave the East and go into seclusion in the far West, where he would not be worried. Shortly before he died he said he had been pursued for twenty years, but had never given up the fight he had started in Canada.

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CHAPTER VI.—(Continued).

During the early part of that winter Quince Edmonston and a guide of the name of Birch had conducted a party of officers safely to Nashville and had received therefor $1,000 in greenbacks. The trip had been over the same trail we intended to take. Reaching the mountains on their return Birch determined to go in by the road, having business to attend to. Edmonston, after remonstrating in vain, continued alone over the trail. A few days thereafter the body of Birch was found on the road minus the ears. This particular mutilation was the defiant mark of a band calling themselves Texan rangers, who were in constant antagonism with the company of home guards to which our guides belonged and which was commanded by a son of the murdered Birch. Four of the rangers soon after fell into the hands of the Union company, and Edmonston and Mack Hooper were among the party detailed to take the prisoners to jail, but with private instructions of a very different nature. Having proceeded a few miles into the mountains, well away from any settlement, the prisoners were drawn up in line and shot. Their remains were buried under driftwood after appropriating the better articles of their clothing, and the report was spread abroad that the prisoners had escaped.

While we were still waiting for the Valley river to subside, Mack Hooper and I sat in Mrs. Kitchen's living room on a memorable Friday afternoon deploring the continuance of the rain, which was falling in torrents outside. Mack was sitting by the door opening into the connecting porch and I before the fire, with my back turned to him and reading in a small Sunday school book which I had found in a basket. Startled by a rustling sound in Mack's direction, I looked around just in time to see his heels disappearing under the nearest bed. I got on to my feet, intending to do likewise, when I found myself confronted by a stalwart Confederate officer armed and uniformed and occupying the doorway, backed by his quartermaster sergeant. This proved to be a government party collecting the tax in kind, which at that time was a tenth part of all crops and other farm products.

Keeping their eyes riveted on my hostile uniform, the two advanced to the opposite corner of the chimney. I was still standing, and seeing no way of escape, in order to make my captors more at home, I ventured a remark on the weather. They stared and asked for Mrs. Kitchen. A plan of escape flashed through my mind like an inspiration—one which required a show of deliberation—so I seated myself quietly for an instant and affected to continue my reading. I was so much interested in that book that when I was seized with a severe fit of coughing, with one hand upon my chest, I walked slowly past the men and laid it carefully, opened face down, on a chest. With another step or two I was in the porch, and bounding into the kitchen I sprang out into the garden through a window opened by the women for my exit. Away I sped, bareheaded, through the rain, crashing through the underbrush and plunging through the streams like a frightened deer and making for the gap leading into the next valley. I brought up finally behind a group of haystacks overlooking the road, and presently I saw Mack coming with my cap and our haversacks, which were already provisioned for the journey. He had remained concealed under the bed and had heard the women state that I was a Confederate scout. Convinced to the contrary by my flight, he had gone away swearing that he would have that Yankee if he had to search the whole settlement.

Mack and I crossed a range of mountains into a third valley and spent that night in the loft of a horse barn. From Shooting Creek to Tennessee by the route we intended to take was a distance of 75 miles. After crossing the Valley river we continued by an Indian trail winding over and along the divides. We were a party of 13 as we assembled on the slope above the settlement. Captain Holt and Lieutenant Wallace had appeared from some mysterious hiding place, and a number of refugees had flocked to the standard of Edmonston and Hooper. We timed our start so as to arrive by evening at the settlement of Peach Tree, where we were to cross the Valley river and get the latest news of the movements of the rangers.

Edmonston found the man he was seeking and we learned that a company of rangers had just gone into Tennessee on a marauding expedition. It was decided to remain here, in hiding, 24 hours, giving the enemy, who were mounted, time to complete their expedition and be on the return by the time we arrived on the ground. We lay down in a semicircle on the floor in front of the fire in our wet, steaming clothes and the old campaigners were soon sound asleep. I had noticed a bed in the room which seemed to have been hastily left by its occupant, probably frightened by our approach. Before I fell asleep the door was cautiously opened and two strapping mountain women, barefooted, but otherwise completely dressed, even to their pasteboard sunbonnets, made a rush for the bed and covered themselves out of sight without so much as removing their bonnets.

We spent the following day in a log horse barn, and when it was sufficiently dark the farmer mounted his horse and led us across the fields to the river, which was a narrow stream flowing swiftly between high banks. One by one the farmer put us across, seated behind his saddle, the horse struggling against the current. By this time it had grown much colder, and as we struck into the mountains and soon passed the last house we should see before reaching the border, we were met by a blinding snowstorm, against which we struggled along until we had gone far enough into the wilderness to camp with safety, when we built a rousing fire and made our beds around it.

We were now on the Wacheesa trail and our march would be by day. In view of what we knew was going on in front of us, our guards counseled delay. The trail for the most part followed the tops of the ridges, distinctly marked in the black mold, as it wound among the gnarled chestnuts rooted in the rocks and over the higher tops, where long, coarse grass dropped down into a convenient hollow, where wood and water abounded, and where we made our camp.

On the morning of about the fourth day we arrived on the crest of the last ridge overlooking the open plain of east Tennessee. It was a glad sight to us, the boundless plain covered with farms. At our feet the Tilco river flowed out of the mountains, and away on the eastern horizon a suspicious column of smoke rose into the air.

Down in a gorge to the right was a cabin, and to this Mack Hooper was dispatched to learn all he could of the whereabouts of the Texan rangers. He soon returned with the information that on the night before the bushwhackers had burned Philadelphia depot, on the Knoxville and Chattanooga road, and that they were probably in full retreat back into the mountains. So we made our way down to the iron works and to the house of the owner, a Mr. Johnson, who was a graduate of West Point, and who, although friendly to us, had remained a neutral in that neutral land. He came to the gate and gave us water, and at the same time expressed his regret that we had shown ourselves so soon, for, said he:

"Last night the rear guard of the cutthroats camped by yonder Sugar Loaf mountain," pointing to a hill on the opposite side of the river, "and I fear some of them are hanging around there yet."

He told us that it was 80 miles to our lines at Loudon and advised us to make all haste to that point.

Leaving Mr. Johnson leaning on his gate, which commanded a view directly up the road leading in the direction of Loudon, we acted on his advice without a moment's delay. As he looked after us moving away in single file like a band of Indians it was possible for him to keep us in view for a third of a mile along a straight road parallel with the narrow river, which flowed on the left hand. At that distance he saw a small hill thickly covered with undergrowth and trees, around which the road disappeared to the right. A line drawn to the left at a right angle to this road from the wooded hill aforesaid would pass through a ford in the river and terminate a half mile distant in the Sugar Loaf mountain where the Texan rangers had last been seen.

It had been raining in the early morning. The air was cool and bracing, and every man had his blanket or bedquilt thrown over his shoulders, and each walked with a stout staff. Quince Edmonston was file leader, and I close on his heels, as with a swinging gait we came to the turn in the road. We were very much on the alert for rangers, and with the first view around the turn we who were in the advance spied a burly countryman mounted on a powerful gray horse coming leisurely toward us. He wore a Yankee blue overcoat, a red fur cap and had a rifle slung across his back.

"Here they are," we thought.

"There they are!" he cried, and bringing his gun to bear and putting spurs to the gray he came thundering down upon Edmonston and me, bawling tones of surrender and indulging in epithets more picturesque than polite. Close behind him suddenly appeared two Confederates in gray and gold lace and behind them a motley squad of irregular cavalry brought up the rear of the charge, shouting and brandishing their weapons.

Edmonston and I were too far in advance of our party to escape, while all the others, hearing the oaths and clatter of the horses, while they were still masked by the hill took to the underbrush like sheep. We were speedily surrounded by our captors, who certainly had a very dangerous and Confederate look. The main body following the then leaders was mounted on horses and mules. Some had blind bridles, and scarcely two saddles were alike and the only uniformity about them lay in the rubber pouches which depended wet and glistening from each man's shoulders and concealed his uniform, which we had no doubt was as various as the beggarly born equipments.

At the same time they heard the rest of our party crashing through the brush on the hillside and were shouting to them to come out or take the consequences. This episode gave me a moment to think, so that when the leader came forward and demanded to know who we were, I threw off my blanket, disclosing my ragged uniform and my riding [illegible] with one shoulder strap which had once been scarlet, with the remark:

"You can see who I am."

If they were the cutthroats we believed them to be, my uniform would give me a better standing with them than if I were a refugee. After a few rapidly put questions as to my battery, where we came from and who were my companions it transpired that our captors were a detachment of the Second Ohio heavy artillery from the garrison at Loudon, hastily mounted and in pursuit of the rangers. The countryman on the gray horse was their loyal guide, and the two men in Confederate uniforms were their scouts. They advised us to push on for the Union lines along the Knoxville and Chattanooga railway and hardly waited to see our comrades out of the bushes before they dashed across the ford in the direction of the Sugar Loaf mountain, where some of the enemy were still in view. Thus this lively adventure, which threatened us with direst disaster, proved to be of inestimable advantage to us, covering our advance from the only enemy we had to fear. We continued, however, to be mistaken all day for the rangers and frequently saw men retreating from the houses we passed in the direction of the mountains. On the following day we saw the same party as it came into garrison at Loudon after a fruitless scout.

We spent one night at a mill whose owner had been shot from his mule and left dead in the road by the rangers in a former raid, and on the following morning, which was the 4th of March, 1865, we walked into Loudon and under the folds of the old flag again. It was the same 4th of March on which Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated for the second time, and I learned for the first time of the result of the election.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THEY WERE BEARS.

How a Hunter Bagged a Ton of Them in Thirty Seconds.

"I believe I got as big a bag of bears in as short a time as any man ever did," said Doc Stadley, the ex-sheriff and bear hunter of Mendocino.

"A bag of bears?" exclaimed the young man who had just been telling about a bag of snipe he had once killed. "What were they—little fellows? What is it you call them—kittens? No, cubs; that's it."

"No, sir. They were not kittens or cubs. They were bears," declared Doc. "I think I piled up about a ton of bear meat in about 30 seconds. I was out hunting in the southern part of Trinity county about 17 or 18 years ago. We had killed about 40 deer and 3 panthers and a bear or two in a couple of weeks, and were pretty near ready to break camp when I thought I would go out and kill another deer to take home fresh. It was late in the afternoon, and I was creeping along in the brush, when suddenly I came out into a little clearing. I stopped to see if there was any sign of deer, and while I stood looking about a big black bear climbed up on the trunk of a big fir tree that had been uprooted. He wasn't 30 yards away, and I plugged him in the ear. He rolled off the log and down the hill toward me, but before I had time to see if he was dead another bear climbed up on that same log to see what the row was about. I shot it in the head, and it rolled down the same way the other had gone. Up climbed a big 2-year-old to take its place, and after I had shot it two big yearlings, one after the other, climbed up on the log to be shot.

"Every one rolled down the hill toward me and was kicking and thrashing around not ten steps away. By that time I came to the conclusion that I was in a bear country, and I didn't lose any time climbing a sapling. When I got well braced up among the limbs, I sat and pumped lead into that pile of bears. Every time one kicked I gave him a bullet, till they all stopped kicking. I had five bears in one pile, and I think they must have weighed over a ton altogether."—San Francisco Post.

Goes to Church Once a Year.

Of all Catholic sovereigns King Leopold of Belgium is assuredly the least devout. He goes to church and attends divine service only once a year—that is, on his namesday. A special service is performed in honor of the event at the ancient cathedral of Ste. Gudule, which everybody belonging to the male sex attends in full uniform. The king is received in grand ecclesiastical state by the prelates of the kingdom and by the clergy of the basilica at the main entrance, and marches in procession up the central aisle under a magnificent canopy to his seat within the chancel rails. He carries in his hand a gorgeously bound mass book, which he peruses with an appearance of devotion throughout the ceremony, and which on his return to the palace at Laeken is locked up once more out of sight until the recurrence of St. Leopold's day 12 months later.—St. Paul Dispatch.

A Misapprehension.

"Isn't it astonishing how cheap matches are made nowadays?" asked the statistical passenger.

"Eef you mean to insult me, sare," said the foreign looking passenger, "here is my carte. I hold myself, sare, at no less than one million of your American dollars!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Eyeless Worms.

Worms that have no eyes are believed to gain information of the presence of light from some other sense than that of sight. Light is always dangerous to an earthworm, and when taken from the earth and placed in the light a worm will always exhibit uneasiness and make an effort to conceal itself.

The drag used for recovering bodies from the bottoms of ponds or streams is modeled after the well known grapple plant, a thorny bush common in South America and Africa.

The orchids are true parasites, growing on other plants and drawing their substance from them and from the air.

THE ADVANCED WOMAN.

She may stand upon the corner in her bloomers if she chooses;
She can smoke a cigarette in public, too;
She may think up shocking thoughts and dedicate them to the muses—
In fact, do anything that's truly new.
But do not yet repine,
Oh, creatures masculine,
Nor think creation's altered in its plan,
For she always wants to do
Things she's not expected to,
And she doesn't care to do them when she can.

A foremost place in politics—she'll have it if she pleases;
She'll worry over bargains in appropriation bills
And decorate the gavel which untutored man now seizes
With gilt and pretty ribbons till with joy the eye it fills.
She may do it all in style
For a very little while,
But the ultimate result we calmly scan,
For she always wants to do
Things she's not expected to,
And she doesn't care to do them when she can.
—Washington Star.

THE GOODLY SWORD.

The Egyptians Gave It the Name Fifty Centuries Ago.

Half a hundred centuries ago the Egyptians gave to the sword its name. Since those old days the history of the trenchant blade, stained with blood and defaced by the scars of battle though it is, holds much of the glory, the poetry and the chivalry of the cruel game of war.

A friend whose fidelity never wavered and whose power never failed, it is not surprising that men endowed the sword not only with human attributes, but with the might and majesty of the gods themselves. The old legends abound in tales of its magical powers. How the divine armorers strove continually to excel some rival in the forging of a blade of a temper so delicate that it might cut a thread with the same ease with which it struck a head from the body, or hewed through heavy metal armor, was a favorite subject of the old Teutonic and viking tales.

These legendary blades bore characteristic names, by which they were invariably known: Graysteel, Wader Through Sorrow and Millstone Biter were swords of wide renown, and we all remember how Arthur of the Round Table took "Excalibur, the sword that rose from out the bosom of the lake." Cæsar's sword was called Crocea Mors; Charlemagne's Joyeuse played no small part in the setting up of the great Frankish empire. Many a bold captain went down before El Tizona, wielded by the relentless hand of the Cid.

The Japanese, whose civilization was old before ours began, have produced beautiful examples of the swordmaker's art. The Japanese nobleman carried his swords as the insignia of his rank. He wore one on each side, thrust into the folds of his sash.

These swords have been handed down as heirlooms from father to son, and it was not unusual for families of ancient lineage to have as many as 1,500 of them—marvels of costly and artistic workmanship—in their possession. The scabbards are richly lacquered and bound about with a silken cord in a curious pattern. The blade is curved, and the round guard is pierced to carry a small dagger. This guard, called a tsuba, is decorated with curious designs, and so great is the ingenuity of the Japanese metal workers that among the thousands of swords they have produced it is impossible to find two guards exactly alike. They are prized so highly by collectors that large sums of money have been paid frequently for an antique sword, only that it might be ruthlessly torn apart to secure the guard.—Mary Stuart McKinney in St. Nicholas.

Absentminded.

It is said that the extempore playing of the great Beethoven was marvelous, but he was entirely without the coolness and self possession required by a performer who wishes to render written compositions with accuracy and finish.

The same fault was found with his conducting the orchestra; even before his deafness he often confused the players by his sudden gestures.

At one time he was playing one of his own beautiful concertos for piano and orchestra. During a long passage by the orchestra, while the piano was silent, he forgot his position and fancying himself conductor for the moment he threw out his arms at a certain chord, knocking both the candles off the piano.

They were picked up, but when the passage was repeated and the loud chord recurred he forgot himself again, and the accident happened for the second time.

The audience, in spite of their great admiration and respect for the master musician, were convulsed with merriment, which so disgusted Beethoven that several strings of the unoffending piano suffered the consequences of his irritation, which expended itself in a prodigious thumping of the keys.—Youth's Companion.

Tough Eating.

Those who have partaken of peacock declare that gorgeous bird to be decidedly tough eating, while it is said of the swan that the fact of its ever having been a familiar dish speaks highly in favor of ancient English cutlery. Moreover, it should not be forgotten that when bustards' and boars' heads were as common as sirloins and saddles now are there were scarcely any vegetables to eat with them.

Her Choice.

Mother—Jane, you must choose between the two. Will you marry the man who loves you or the man who can dress you?

Daughter—Mamma, as an up to date girl, I must reply to your question that, although love is a very desirable thing, clothes are an absolute necessity.—London Tit-Bits.

In Palestine and Persia the "sorrowful mycanthus" droops in the day, being apparently about to die, but revives as evening comes on.

The average whale is from 50 to 65 feet in length and from 33 to 38 feet in diameter.

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SPRING ELECTIONS.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY MAKES GAINS IN MICHIGAN.

Also in the Buckeye State, Where the Republicans Could Not Keep Up the Record of Last Fall and the Women Took a Hand—Iowa Communities Also Select City Dads.

DETROIT, April 7.—The city and township elections in Michigan resulted in Democratic gains in many of the smaller cities, and in some cases in unexpectedly decisive Democratic victories in the cities. The townships, for the most part, retain their Republican majorities, although these were also cut down in a few cases.

Prohibitionists Carry the Town.

Professor Samuel Dickie, the Prohibitionist national leader, was elected mayor of Albion by 18 plurality over McCutchson, Democrat, the issue being between the Prohibitionist and liquor elements. In Saginaw the Democrats elected their entire city ticket and seventeen aldermen, Baum, for mayor, receiving a majority of 1,700. In Bay City the Democrats elected recorder. The council will be a tie. Jackson went Republican by decreased majorities. Kalamazoo, Owosso, and Lansing went Republican by decisive majorities.

Democratic Reverse at Sault Ste. Marie.

Sault Ste. Marie elected all Republicans, a reversal of the result of a year ago. Manistee, Flint, Grand Haven, Stanton, St. Ignace and Traverse City elected Democratic mayors, in some cases reversing last year's majorities. There was but one ticket at Marquette. Escanaba elected Gallup, Republican, by 300 majority. Although local issues predominated in many towns, politics cut a decided figure in nearly all cases and Democratic gains were the rule, generally speaking.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 7.—The Republicans elected the entire city ticket and will have twelve out of eighteen members of the common council. Mayor Stebbins, who was elected a year ago by 1,600, was defeated by Lathrop C. Stow by a majority of less than 100. Returns from townships in this (Kent) county show slight Republican gains.

MORE GAINS FOR DEMOCRATS.

Ohio Towns Fail to Come Up to Last Year's Republican Vote.

CINCINNATI, April 7. — Exceptionally pleasant weather prevailed over southern Ohio for the municipal and township elections. Many women voted for members of the school boards, and some of that sex were elected, but the percentage of women voting was small. The returns show on the average Democratic gains over last fall when the state gave its largest Republican plurality. No political issues were at stake anywhere, outside of the political control of local affairs. Some towns and townships have gone Democratic for the first time since the presidential election of 1892.

At Warren, Elyria and Marysville the Republicans elected their entire ticket. At Millersburg the Democrats elected their ticket on a very light vote. At Caldwell, a Republican stronghold, the Democrats elected the mayor and city clerk, the Republicans getting the rest of the ticket. At Vanwert, for the second time in the history of that city, a Democratic mayor was elected by 150. The rest of the Republican ticket had an average plurality of 400.

At East Liverpool woman suffrage won. Recently the school board discharged teachers reading the Bible on opening school. The women employed carriages and 2,400 votes were cast by women in the town, defeating all members of the school board who voted for the discharge of teachers who read the Bible.

At Cleveland the Republicans elected all their candidates with the exception of one member of the city council, by pluralities of 7,000 and upwards.

TOLEDO, O., April 7.—The election in this city resulted in a clean Republican victory, the city and ward tickets being carried through notwithstanding a bitter factional fight among the Republicans.

DAYTON, O., April 7.—Jacob Linweiler, Democrat, was elected mayor by a plurality of 5. All the rest of the ticket went Republican, including the council and school board. The defeat of Mayor Smith was due to local factions entirely.

CITY ELECTION AT DES MOINES.

Returns Show a Republican Victory by About 1,000 Majority.

DES MOINES, April 7.—The city election passed off quietly. The vote polled was not large, considering the length and interest of the campaign. Returns so far show the election of John MacVicar, Republican, by a slight majority over C. C. Loomis, Democrat.

Later returns indicate that MacVicar, Republican, was elected over Loomis, Democrat, by about 1,000. The contest was largely on party grounds.

The majority for the ticket ranged from 1,000 to 3,500. The ordinary majority for the Republican party is 800. MacVicar is elected mayor on a platform declaring for the abolition of private ownership of public franchises, on which the campaign was fought.

KEOKUK, Ia., April 7.—At the city election the Republicans elected the assessor and four out of six aldermen. The proposition to buy a statue of General S. R. Curtis was defeated.

DUBUQUE, Ia., April 7.—The most exciting election in the history of this city ended last night in the overwhelming majority for T. T. Duffy for mayor, Independent. The issues were a "boodle council" and "good government." The Independents also elect the auditor, assessor and three of five aldermen.

Elections in Montana.

HELENA, April 7.—Dr. Steele, Democrat, was re-elected mayor by about 300 majority. The Democrats elected four out of seven aldermen, and the Republicans elected city treasurer and police magistrate.

BUTTE, Mont., April 7.—The city election was for eight aldermen. The Democrats had candidates in only five of the eight wards and elected four of them. The Republicans carried three wards, two against the Populist candidates and one against the Democrats. The Populists carried one ward against the Republicans.

Up in the Nutmeg State.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 7.—City and town elections were held in Hartford, Bridgeport and Stamford. In Hartford the Democrats succeeded in redeeming the mayoralty. In Bridgeport the electors did not choose a mayor. Ex-Sheriff Miles B. Preston was elected mayor of Hartford over General Alexander Harbison, president of the McKinley club. The Republicans captured most of the other offices and have a majority of the aldermen.

AMERICANS WIN AS USUAL.

Carry Off the Honors at the Revival of the Olympic Games.

ATHENS, April 7.—The athletic contests, which are intended by the projectors as a revival of the ancient Hellenic contests, opened yesterday, and the preliminary exercises were accompanied by an impressive religious ceremonial. Great enthusiasm was manifested by the people and the occasion is observed as a national festival. The number of spectators who looked on at the contests is estimated at 80,000. The royal family entered the enclosure at 3 o'clock, except the crown prince Constantine, who is on the organization committee. The crown prince and the committee met King George as he advanced in the middle of the arena.

Here he was welcomed by his son on behalf of the committee, the crown prince begging him to take over the Stadion, which had been restored as nearly as possible to its pristine condition through the generosity of a noble Greek, M. Averof. King George in reply praised the incomparable beauty of the restored structure, and cordially welcomed the athletic youth who had come from all parts of the world to lend additional brilliance to the festival. The king then took formal possession of the Stadion in the name of Greece.

The united military bands, playing as one, then rendered a hymn which had been specially composed for the occasion, while the king, the members of the royal family and their attendants took the places which had been allotted to them, overlooking the arena from an advantageous point of view, and at the same time in sight of those who had gathered to witness the games.

The members of the American teams from Princeton and the Boston Athletic association came into the arena in excellent condition and full of confidence, and the Americans carried off first honors in each event in which they entered. The day's contests were preliminary trials and so decided nothing definitely as to the final awards of victory. The trials were running races at 100 metres, 400 metres and 800 metres, throwing the discus and the hop, skip and jump.

The winning men were: 100 metres dash F. A. Lowe, Princeton, 12 2-5 seconds; second heat, T. P. Curtis, Bostonathletic, 12 4-5 seconds; third heat, T. E. Burke, same, 11 4 5 seconds. Americans did not compete in the 800 metres. Throwing the discus, Captain Garrett, of Princeton, won. In the 400 metres H. B. Jamison, Princeton, won first heat; second, T. P. Burke. J. B. Connolly, American, won the hop, step and jump, covering 13.71 metres.

QUIETLY MARRIED.

Ex-President Harrison and Mary Dimmick Made Man and Wife.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The marriage of Mrs. Mary Lord Dimmick to General Harrison was solemnized at St. Thomas church yesterday afternoon at 5:45. Dr. Wesley Brown, rector, officiated at the ceremony. The marriage, which took place in the presence of twenty relatives and select friends of the bride and groom, was a very private affair. The edifice was not decorated in lavish style, but the flowers used—lilacs and ascension lilies—were arranged in exquisite taste. Mrs. Dimmick arranged all the details regarding the decorations. The altar was relieved with palms, tropical plants and banks of white lilacs surmounted with bunches of ascension lilies. On either side of the altar was placed a large vase of white lilacs.

MRS. DIMMICK.

General and Mrs. Harrison left the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Pinchot at 7 o'clock p. m. and were driven to the Desbrosses street ferry, driving directly on board the Pennsylvania ferry boat which left immediately for the station, where the bridal couple entered the private car of President Frank Thomson, attached to the regular train leaving for Indianapolis at 7:55. Immediately the train pulled out dinner was served on the car, General and Mrs. Harrison being joined by Lieutenant and Mrs. John F. Parker and General Tracy, who accompanied the bridal party as far as Philadelphia.

TERRIBLY DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Lays Low 4,000 Houses and Leaves 30,000 People Homeless.

MADRID, April 6.—A terrible fire has occurred at Manila, in the Philippine islands, by which 4,000 houses were destroyed and 30,000 people left homeless. Manila is the capital of the Philippine Islands, and has a population of 100,000, or with the suburbs, 160,000. It is one of the great emporiums of the east.

Chicago County Commissioner Indicted.

CHICAGO, April 6.—The grand jury has indicted County Commissioner Thomas J. McNichols for bribery. The specific charge is that he received money for placing a man upon a jury in a murder trial. The charge was made by Judge Payne, who announced from the bench that he had in his possession a check for $1,000 which was given McNichols for his influence. The commissioner denied that the money was a bribe, and claimed that the check was given him in the course of an ordinary business transaction.

Langdon Held to the Grand Jury.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—Upon the finding of the coroner's jury in the case of Annie McGrath, Samuel P. Langdon was Friday held for the action of the grand jury. Langdon and Miss McGrath had been living as man and wife prior to the death of the latter, which was discovered on March 23, the young woman then having apparently been dead more than twenty-four hours. Langdon was present at the inquest, occupying a front seat but evincing little interest in the proceedings.

Tuberculosis Among the Cattle.

LANSING, Mich., April 7.—Dr. E. A. Grange, of the Michigan agricultural college, who has investigated tuberculosis in almost every part of the state, has discovered that the disease also exists in the fine herd of thoroughbreds at the college farm, notwithstanding the special care and exercise given these cattle.

Rhode Island Elections.

PROVIDENCE, April 3.—The total vote for each candidate for governor is as follows: Lippitt, Republican, 23,143; Littlefield, Democrat, 17,170; Peabody, Prohibitionist, 3,022; Thienert, Socialist, 1,224; Burlingame, Peoples, 718.

BRUNSWICK, GA., FIRE-SWEPT.

Property Worth Half a Million Made Food for the Flames.

BRUNSWICK, April 3.—Several years ago this town was visited by a conflagration which destroyed it, and yesterday the disaster was almost repeated. A fire started about 1:30 p. m. which swept away many of the most prosperous business enterprises of Brunswick, and for a time it was feared the whole town would be in ashes. The total loss is conservatively estimated at about $500,000, and the insurance is placed at $400,000. A strong wind forced on the flames and the local fire department became powerless, so that assistance was telegraphed for to several places.

At half past four the fire was gotten under control, but not before one life had been lost. Charles Smith, an employe of the Brunswick and Western railroad, was overcome by the heat and died. The flames started on the Brunswick and Western railroad wharves, and within an hour the wharves, two large warehouses, and a number of cars (including the freight contained therein), were consumed, entailing a loss to the company of $200,000, partly insured. The property of the Downing company, dealers in naval stores, and its valuable stock was consumed. The loss is estimated at $200,000, almost covered by insurance. The flames then destroyed thirteen stores on Bay street at a loss of $100,000.

SWEPT AWAY BY THE FLOOD.

Ten Lives Lost by a Terrible Cloudburst in Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, April 3.—The recent cloudburst in Clay and Owsley counties was more disastrous than at first reported. Buffalo creek, which is across the south fork of the Kentucky river, suffered more than Sexton creek by the unusual rainfall. Every house on the bank of the stream was washed away. Miss Mary Garrett was drowned while attempting to escape the flood. George Capson's wife and three children, two children of Will Burns and two others whose names are not given, were also drowned. John Crane, a logger, rescued his wife and small child when they were drifting down the stream on some uprooted trees.

Thousands of logs are going down the stream. The large booms at Booneville are choked with logs, and it is feared the booms and all will be carried away by the water. Part of the town is inundated, and a number of persons have had to remove their household effects up on the side of the mountain. North Fork and Middle creek are both overflowing their banks, and at Jackson Military Instructor Bull of the Jackson institute was drowned while riding on a raft.

PANIC IN A DIME MUSEUM.

Fire Alarm Sets the Audience and the Freaks on a Stampede.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Fire which bore a very threatening aspect for a time broke out yesterday afternoon in the Clark Street Dime Museum. It being Easter Sunday the two small theaters in the building were entertaining audiences of more than usual proportions, at least 1,000 persons being present. The audiences at once made a rush for the doors and for a time pandemonium reigned. Stage Manager Charles Bell took a commanding position and urged the people not to lose their heads, and to his coolness and self-possession is due the fact that the patrons finally escaped without injury.

The wildest confusion, however, prevailed among the freaks and stage performers, but all escaped without injury, many actors running into the street in their stage attire. The blaze was a hot one while it lasted, but the fire department soon extinguished it with only nominal loss.

College Republican Clubs.

CHICAGO, April 4.—The meeting of the College League of Republican clubs held here yesterday was largely attended. Senator Thurston was the principal speaker and was loudly applauded. When committees had all reported the work of electing officers was taken up. James Martin Perkins, of Harvard Law school, was elected president; A. J. Weaver, of Nebraska, vice president, and T. A. Perkins, of Washington university, member of the university committee of the Republican League. Minneapolis was chosen as the next place of meeting. A banquet was given last night.

President Burns Reinstated.

PITTSBURG, April 6.—Simon Burns, who was unceremoniously deposed from the presidency of the National Window Glass Workers' association a few weeks ago, and Daniel Winters elected to the office, has been restored to his position by an order of court. The decree was made Saturday by Judge White in the suit entered by Burns restraining Winters from acting as president of the association. It declares the expulsion of Burns was illegal, restrains Winters from acting as president of labor assembly 300, restores Burns to the position and places the costs on the defendant.

Took His Own Life.

CHICAGO, April 3.—Edward T. Gardiner, purchasing agent in the printing supply department of the Northwestern road, committed suicide at his residence, 1548 Fulton street, Thursday by cutting his throat. Ill health was the cause. Mr. Gardiner during his twenty years' residence in Chicago had gained a large circle of acquaintances among business men, and the news of his death will cause general regret. He was an enthusiastic member of the Chicago commandery, Knights Templars, and Washington chapter and Cleveland lodge, A. F. and A. M.

Another Secession to Ballington.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Brigadier Edward Fielding, commanding the northwestern division of the Salvation Army, and his staff renounced allegiance to General Booth by cablegram yesterday and joined Ballington Booth and his Volunteers.

THE DEATH RECORD.

JAMES MCKINLEY, pioneer merchant of Chicago.

GEORGE STEELE, ex-mayor of Dixon, Ills.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN TWEED, educator and author, at Cambridge, Mass.

AUGUSTUS HOPKINS, lawyer and artist, at Flushing, L. I.

Captain A. J. BRISCOE, famous river pilot, at Jeffersonville, Ind.

W. C. POTTER, well known jeweler, at Chicago.

JAMES J. STOKES, a '49er, at San Francisco.

O. D. WILLIAMS, prominent capitalist, at Warrensburg, Mo.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

STATE NEWS GATHERED FROM HERE AND THERE.

Some of the Important Happenings of the Week Reported by Telegraph—Matters Which Will Be of Interest to Our Readers—State News in Brief Form.

CLINTON, Ills., April 6.—Domestic infelicities in the family of Edward Polen culminated Friday afternoon in the murder of Mrs. Polen and her mother, Mrs. William McMullen, by Polen. After he had committed the crime Polen ran to the Illinois Central yards to escape the crowd of excited pursuers who intended to lynch the murderer. To avoid this fate he threw himself in front of a train, and was seriously, probably fatally injured. He was removed from the scene of his attempted suicide without molestation. Then the crowd collected about the jail, and for a time it looked as if the lynching would take place. The desperate nature of the man's injuries delayed the attempt, and the crowd retired. Then the officers took the wounded murderer hurriedly away in a closed carriage. Their supposed destination is Decatur, Ills.

Did Not Live Happily.

Polen and wife had been separated for some time. Friday he called at his mother-in-law's to see his wife. Polen became frenzied during the discussion, and, rushing to where a double-barreled shotgun was standing, he seized the weapon and turned toward the now thoroughly frightened and defenseless women, who attempted to escape. They started to the boarding house of James Fisher, which is located in the next yard. They were not quick enough, however. They were within about fifteen feet of the house, when Polen threw the gun to his shoulder and pressed the trigger. Mrs. Polen fell on her face without a groan, dying instantly. Her mother stopped at the report of the gun, and turning, saw her child fall heavily forward, cold in death. As the mother gave a cry of anguish at the terrible deed of her infuriated son-in-law he again pressed the trigger, and with the second report the soul of the mother was ushered into eternity.

Murderer Attempts Suicide.

The murderer then ran east through the outskirts of the town. A posse was soon formed and started in pursuit of the murderer. In the meantime Polen had been fleeing east on the railroad track. He got about a mile and a quarter from town when he saw a freight train approaching. Turning he beheld his pursuers following, and realizing the impossibility of escape he waited until the train had approached almost to where he stood and then suddenly threw himself in front of the engine. He was doomed to disappointment, however, for the pilot of the engine was too low. It struck and threw him to the side of the track unconscious. The train was quickly stopped and the injured man picked up and brought to this city, where he was lodged in the county jail.

Shot by an Angry Husband.

DANVILLE, Ills., April 6.—Robert Tidwell was shot and instantly killed at Grape Creek Friday night by George Alberts. Tidwell was standing in his house near the window when the shot was fired. Three steel slugs passed through his body. Mrs. Alberts, who had left her husband last Monday, was in Tidwell's house when the murder was committed. Alberts has not been arrested. The parties are all colored.

Bank Closed at Decatur, Ills.

DECATUR, April 6.—The Farmers' bank did not open its doors Saturday morning, but put up a notice that on account of heavy demands by depositors it would have to suspend a few days. It is said all creditors will be paid in full. No figures have been given out. It is a private bank and Lewis B. Casner is principal owner. He has large land interests and is believed to be unable to realize now.

Good Sort of Lunatic to Kill.

DECATUR, Ills., April 6.—Edward Polen, the double murderer, was brought here from Clinton for safety. He admits he killed his young wife and her mother, but says he had no intention of doing so when he called at the house. He insists he must have been demented when he fired the two fatal shots. His attempt at suicide was very unsuccessful, as he is not even severely hurt.

Ill Health Causes a Suicide.

MT. VERNON, Ills., April 6.—Henry W. Seimer, an eccentric and wealthy German, committed suicide by shooting himself in the forehead with a revolver, stating to a member of his family who tried to prevent him that he did it because of ill health. Deceased was 44 years of age and worth about $100,000, owning property in several places.

State Notes.

Because he is alleged to have shot a man who was helping the escape of a notorious Chicago thug whom the police couldn't catch, William J. Dix, of a detective agency, has been sentenced to penitentiary for life. He is supposed to have shot the man by mistake for the thug, and it was not at all certain that he was the one who shot him.

Mrs. C. W. Rayburn, ill and delirious, got out of bed while her attendant slept, jumped into a well and drowned at Tallula, Ills.

Walter Diehlman, the 7-year-old son of Frederick Diehlman, fell from the platform of an Illinois Central train at Anna, Ills., and was instantly killed.

Ballington Booth Stands Firm.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Ballington Booth and his sister, Mrs. Booth-Tucker, have had a protracted conference, which lasted from 10 o'clock Sunday night until 4:30 Monday morning. The meeting took place in Ballington Booth's residence at Montclair, N. J., and besides the principals there were present Dr. McKelway of Philadelphia and Mrs. Maud Booth. There was no lack of cordiality in the meeting of brother and sister, but it is understood that the entreaties which Mrs. Booth-Tucker addressed to Ballington Booth to return to the Salvation Army fold were without effect.

Perished in a Prairie Fire.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 7.—News of the terrible death of two children, William and Alice Johnson, in a prairie fire in Morton county, near Richfield, reached here Sunday night. The children made a heroic effort to outrun the fire, but their horse became exhausted and could go no farther. Flames, which were leaping twenty feet in the air, were soon upon them, and death speedily followed.

NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

Synopsis of Proceedings in Both Houses of Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Most of the day in the senate was devoted to George's speech on the Dupont case (which was not completed) and a discussion on subsidies for ocean mails, the Democrats claiming that the subsidies were excessive and giving figures to prove their contention. Call offered a resolution to send a fleet to Cuba and notify Spain that outrages must cease, and if they do not, directing the president to intervene with force. The postoffice bill was nearly completed. Buller of North Carolina introduced a bill prohibiting gold contracts.

The house nearly finished consideration of the sundry civil bill. A bill was passed for a lighthouse on North Manitou island, Lake Michigan. An amendment to the sundry civil bill was adopted appropriating $30,000 to purchase the house in which Lincoln died.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Lodge introduced a bill in the senate providing that monthly publications entered as second-class matter shall be charged at the same rate of postage as weekly publications. A sharp discussion took place over a proposition to abolish country postoffices and absorb them as branches of city offices. The matter was not settled. George finished his speech on the Dupont case. The Indian appropriation bill was reported. The bill authorizing work to proceed on the North Manitou lighthouse island in Lake Michigan was passed. An executive session was held.

The house passed the sundry civil bill after rejecting a proposition to strike out the amendment appropriating $32,600 for the Howard university of this city, a school with a theological department. There is a provision that the money be not used for theological purposes. A bill was introduced authorizing the president to retaliate on products of countries that discriminate against this country.

WASHINGTON, April 4. — The house passed a bill authorizing a third bridge across the river at St. Louis. About thirty private pension bills were passed, during which Speaker Reed decided that a quorum was a majority of the living members of the house, an important ruling. The Cuban belligerency resolutions were taken up, and Hitt moved and advocated their passage. Boutelle opposed and the matter was pending at the end of the day session. At the night session eight pension bills were passed.

The senate was not in session.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The house decided to vote on the Cuban resolutions today immediately after the reading of the journal. This agreement was accompanied by an understanding that Saturday's debate on the resolutions should be continued into the evening. With the exception of an hour given over to miscellaneous business at the beginning of the session the entire day and the night session were devoted to a discussion of the Cuban belligerency resolutions. Speeches were made in favor of the adoption of the resolutions by Adams of Pennsylvania, Knox of Massachusetts, Quigg of New York, Cockrell of Texas, and others, and in opposition to this course by Turner and Russell of Georgia, Gillette of Massachusetts, Ellett of Virginia, and others. There was nothing new in the speeches.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The senate spent the entire day on the postoffice appropriation bill, but did not complete it. Allen alleged that irregularities resulted from the civil service system and repeated sensational charges as to large money contributions said to have been made in the interest of Cleveland and Harrison. The charge that Wanamaker contributed $400,000 toward Harrison's election led to emphatic denial from Hawley. Bills were passed giving $100 per month pension to General Casey's widow and appropriating $5,000 for a fog-horn at Menominee, Mich. An executive session was held.

The house adopted the Cuba belligerency resolutions—244 to 27—19 Republicans and 9 Democrats, and then took up the river and harbor bill, appropriating over $10,000,000, and passed it under suspension of the rules.

THE MARKETS.

New York Financial.

NEW YORK, April 6.

Money on call easy at 3½ per cent.; prime mercantile paper 5½@6½ per cent.; sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4 9 for demand and 488 for sixty days; posted rates, 489½@493 and 489½@49); commercial bills, 487¾.

Silver certificates, 68@ ⅛; no sales; bar silver, 68; Mexican dollars, 54¼.

United States government bonds steady; new 4's registered, 116¾; do coupons, 116¾; 5's registered, 113¾; 5's coupons, 113¾; 4's registered, 105⅛; 4's coupons, 106⅛; 2's registered, 95; Pacific 6's of '95, 103¾.

Chicago Grain and Produce.

CHICAGO, April 6.

The following were the quotations on the Board of Trade today: Wheat—April, opened 64¾c, closed 66c; May, opened 65c, closed 66¾c; July, opened 65¾c, closed 67½c. Corn—April, nominal, closed 29¾c; May, opened 29⅝c, closed 30¼c; July, opened 30⅝c, closed 31¼c. Oats—April, nominal, closed 19½c; May, opened 19¾c, closed 20⅛c; July, opened 20⅛c, closed 20⅝c. Pork—April, opened $8.37½, closed $8.55; May, opened $8.45, closed $8.62½. Lard—April, opened 5.00, closed $5.05; May, opened $5.05, closed $5.10.

Produce: Butter—Extra creamery, 20c per lb.; extra dairy, 18c; fresh packing stock, 9@10c. Eggs—Fresh stock, 10@10½c per doz. Live Poultry — Turkeys, 11@12c per lb.; chickens, hens, 8½c; roosters, 5@5½c; ducks, 11@12c; geese, $4.00@5.00 per doz. Potatoes—Burbanks, 17@19c per bu.; mixed, 15@17c. Sweet potatoes, $2.00@3.75 per bbl. Apples—Fair to fancy, $2.50@3.75 per bbl. Cranberries—Jerseys, $3.00@3.50 per bbl. Honey—White clover, 12@13c per lb.; broken comb, 8@10c; extracted, 5@6c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, April 6.

Live Stock—Prices at the Union Stock Yards today ranged as follows: Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day, 22,000; sales ranged at $3.00@3.90 pigs, $3.70@4.00 lights, $3.50@3.80 rough packing $3.60@3.90 mixed, and $3.65@3.75 heavy packing and shipping lots.

Cattle—Estimated receipts for the day, 11,000; quotations ranged at $4.00@4.20 choice to extra shipping steers, $3.75@4.00 good to choice do., $3.50@3.75 fair to good, $3.30@3.60 common to medium do., $3.35@3.70 butchers' steers, $2.90@3.80 stockers, $2.25@3.75 feeders, $1.30@3.70 cows, $2.40@3.75 heifers, $2.60@3.80 bulls, $2.50@3.85 Texas steers, and $3.00@3.25 veal calves.

Sheep and Lambs—Estimated receipts for the day, 12,000; sales ranged at $2.90@3.90 westerns, $2.10@3.25 Texas, $2.50@4.00 natives, and $3.25@4.70 lambs.

St. Louis Grain.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.

Wheat—No. 2 red cash elevator, 70c; on track, 72½@74c; May, 62⅝@62¾c; July, 63¼c. Corn—Cash, 29½c; May, 27.4c; July, 28½c. Oats—Cash, 19½c; May, 20c; July, 18¾c. Rye—Track, 38½c.

Detroit Grain.

DETROIT, April 6.

Wheat—Cash white, 70c; cash red, 74¼c; May, 74½c; July, 70½c.

HISTORY OF A WEEK.

Wednesday April 1.

Major Washington Blackhurst, Ballington Booth's private secretary, has taken possession of room 1113 in the Woman's Temple, Chicago and the work of organizing the new army of "Volunteers" will be pushed forward rapidly.

Ex-United States District Attorney Millchrist, of Chicago, is at Washington with a bill of $7,000 against the government for services rendered as assistant government counsel during the Chicago strike and in the Debs case.

Friends of Ambassador Bayard in Washington scout the idea that the recent censure adopted by the house has made him decide to resign.

The supreme court of Missouri has affirmed the sentence of the Taylor brothers, convicted in the Carroll county circuit court of having murdered the Meek family near Milan. The date of execution was set for April 30.

Thursday, April 2.

The Omaha city council has passed the curfew ordinance over the mayor's veto.

Paris enemies of Zola are reported to be preparing an anthology of the objectionable words and phrases in his works, to be presented to the French academy when he next offers himself as a candidate.

Sylvester Dixon, the "grain king of southern Kansas," is accumulating a great store of corn at Wichita, and four days before the national Republican convention he will start a train of forty cars of corn for St. Louis.

"Poor man, I wonder who will be next," remarked Mrs. George Carnegie while witnessing a funeral procession as it passed her house at Wichita, Kan. Almost before she had finished the sentence she threw up her hands, fell forward, and died instantly. Heart trouble was the cause.

Dayton, O., yesterday celebrated her 100th birthday anniversary.

Friday, April 3.

The telegraph line between Koroske and Murat Wells, north of Wady-Halfa, in Egypt, has been cut.

The latest charge against President Cleveland is that he whistles at his work, his favorite air being "Silver Threads Among the Gold."

The annual report of the Chicago postoffice shows that the receipts from the sale of stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers and postal cards were $5,068,532.84, an increase of $609,255.85 over the period ended March 31, 1895.

Ole Ecton was killed, Will Godwin was shot in the face and side, and Lee Cunningham received a scalp wound during a row at Carrollton, Mo. Godwin and Cunningham are in jail charged with Ecton's murder.

Unfavorable reports regarding the pope's health are circulating at Rome.

Saturday, April 4.

Seventy Cuban insurgents captured in Havana province have been sentenced to be shot, so a Havana-via-Florida telegram says.

The Ohio river at Cincinnati has reached the danger line, but is expected to begin falling before much damage is done.

Robert McCoy, a member of the famous family of Hatfield haters, has been assassinated in West Virginia.

In accordance with an order issued Wednesday by President Healy the custodian of the Cook county building at Chicago has raised a flag 25 by 40 feet in size over the Clark street entrance to the building.

Herman Kirchoff, manufacturer of sash, doors and blinds at Oakley and Milwaukee avenues, Chicago, has made an assignment. The assets are said to be from $250,000 to $330,000, but no exact statement as to liabilities has been given.

An Ohio woman used her petticoat to flag a Baltimore and Ohio train, stopping it before it reached a burning bride.

Monday, April 6.

The enactment of the anti-pool selling bill in Connecticut has ruined Charter Oak Park, which historic racing ground has been sold for $19,000, which is $150,000 less than it cost.

Albert Boecker, of Lyons, Ia., aged 16, only son of a widow, was fatally shot accidentally by a comrade while hunting.

It is said to be practically certain that the Republicans and Populists of Georgia will adopt fusion this year.

Rudolph Muller, of Louisville, fatally shot his wife because she had applied for for a divorce.

Twenty valuable horses were burned with the Buffalo Driving Park stables, among them Ellen S., 2:11, valued at $10,000.

On the claim that his methods were "inimical to public health" "Healer" Schrader was driven out of Cincinnati, going to Newport, Ky., where he has been lodged in jail on another pretense.

Tin men say that the new steel combine will, if it holds together ninety days, drive every tin plate factory in this country out of business.

Cotton Schmidt, one of the murderers of B. A. Atwater in a St. Louis suburb some months ago, has been found guilty and will probably be duly hanged.

The hotels of Moscow have already disposed of every room available for the coronation ceremonies and fetes. Suites of three rooms have been rented at from $1,500 to $2,500.

Hiram Maxim has put the tricycle to a new an important use. He has fitted the machine with two Maxim guns, each weighing twenty-five pounds, and capable of firing 600 rounds a minute. Each machine will carry 1,000 pounds of ammunition.

Cures

Prove the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla—positive, perfect, permanent Cures.

Cures of Scrofula in severest forms, Salt Rheum, with intense itching and burning, scald head, boils, pimples, etc.

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THE CITIZEN.

JOHN F. FINERTY,
CHIEF EDITOR.

Office, McCormick Block, 69 Dearborn-st.

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CHICAGO, APRIL 11, 1896.

AMUSEMENTS.

Following are the announcements for the principal places of amusement during the coming week:

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Randolph-st., between Clark and LaSalle-sts.—Mr. John Hare.

SCHILLER THEATRE.
Randolph street, between Dearborn and Clark—Marie Wainwright.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.
Southwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.—James J. Corbett.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Clark-st., between Washington and Randolph—"A Contented Woman."

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn—Minnie Maddern Fiske.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark—"An Artist's Model."

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
West Madison-st, between Halsted and Union—"The Wife."

HAVLIN'S THEATRE.
Wabash avenue and Nineteenth street—"Outcasts of a Great City."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe—"The Derby Winner."

NATIONAL PANORAMA.
Wabash avenue and Hubbard court—Battle of Gettysburg.

"We must tolerate one another, or else tolerate the common enemy."—*Henry Grattan.*

"It is not strength, and 'tis not steel
Alone can make the English reel,
But wisdom working day by day
Till comes the time for passion's sway;
The patient dint and powder shock
Can blast an empire like a rock!"
—*Thomas Davis.*

DOOM OF THE IRISH NATION—UNLESS?

About fifty thousand emigrants from Ireland—over forty thousand of them able bodied young men and women—came to the United States during 1895. This is an awful drain upon a small and dwindling population. It is within 17,000 souls of the whole number of Union soldiers actually killed in battle during the civil war. But the Irish emigrants live. Yes—for America, but how about Ireland? America is not suffering in the matter of population. Ireland is. Ireland's loss is America's solid gain, although she may not think so, for those fifty thousand Irish emigrants represent thirty-five centuries of health, strength and sexual virtue. They are a magnificent present from Ireland the America, but she robs herself, indeed, by enriching us.

It seems to THE CITIZEN that if the Irish Catholic prelates and priests would quit politics and surplus church building and devote themselves to keeping their people at home, they would be advancing the temporal and spiritual interests of Ireland and the Catholic church better than they are. There is not a year goes by without Irish priests or monks coming to the United States to solicit money for the building of new churches. Of what use, may we ask, are churches without people to fill them? Ireland has plenty of ancient monastic ruins without putting up structures foredoomed, if all appearances don't deceive, to be modern ones. Why this mad rush of the young, vigorous Irish to America? Do they think themselves welcome here, outside of their own kindred? We assure them they are not. There is a wave of anti-Irish bigotry sweeping over America just now, and "American" publications teem with libels on the Irish race as of old. They are stigmatized as "porters," "stable boys," "common laborers," and "servant girls." They leave, in many cases, comfortable, if humble, homes and healthy farms, to become residents in cities that fester with social prejudices and political malignity. They have to take the first employment that offers itself, and are compelled to do in this country acts of menial servitude they would scorn to do at home. It seems to us that the young farmer men and women of Ireland are emigration mad. The United States is a good enough country, but it is, at present, neither El Dorado nor paradise.

Is all that we have been told about the betterment of the Irish farming classes by the Gladstone land bills, with Healy clauses, a cruel and mocking fiction? Most Rev. and Right Rev. prelates and reverend pastors have assured us that Ireland prospered under Gladstone's and Morley's "benignant" sway. Was not Parnell sacrificed because of this? They could do without Parnell, the benefactor of Ireland, but not without Gladstone and Morley, the king wolves of the English pack that howled for the unfortunate leader's blood.

So, according to figures that don't lie, all the sacrifices of the Irish race at home and abroad have gone for naught. The battle has been completely lost, but is there time yet left to gain a victory? The emigration hemorrhage will speedily settle the Irish question. English rapacity and Irish fatuity have combined to turn Ireland into a wilderness. The Irish are no longer constant to the graves of their fathers. They follow an ignis fatuus across the sea. There is no blessing they can gain in America that they cannot also gain in Ireland, if they are faithful to themselves and to their ill-fated country. If the present rate of emigration continues, the best blood of Ireland will be drained from it within a generation, and then the Irish question will be permanently settled—as the English have always wished it settled, by the extinction of the Celtic Catholic people. When all are gone there will be a new population of the soil. The Saxon and the Scot will take the place of the kindly old race that has smiled and suffered on the soil during five and thirty hundred years. But the curse of discontent and rebellion will not, therefore, pass away from England. The grandsons of the new settlers will be in arms against the "mother country," as surely as the Saxon-Scots of Massachusetts and Virginia rose against her in an older age. The Saxon-Scots will not have great statesmen and gentle pastors to tell them that they and their children must starve while there is plenty in the land for export to the markets of "the mother country." An Irish Saxon-Scot Washington will appear, who will call upon his people to arise. And they will arise, without fear of crown or crosier, and the English leopard will be swept into the Irish Sea by the untrammeled cubs of his cubs. And thus will Ireland be avenged after all—in the vast fulness of time, and the providence of God.

Meanwhile, little by little, gradually but surely, the Catholic church in Ireland will die for want of the lamp being fed by the holy oil of the people's faith, for no Catholic people will long remain in Ireland. And it will come to pass that the curate will report to the parish priest that his branch church must be closed, because there are no people to attend mass. And the parish priest will report to the bishop that his parish church must close its doors, because the worshippers have followed the setting sun, which their pagan forefathers worshipped, across the seas. And the bishop will report to the Cardinal that the cathedral must close, because there are neither priests, nor people left to fill it. And the Cardinal will report to the Pope that he must follow bishops and priests and people beyond the ocean, to a distant land—for Ireland is black, unpeopled and desolate forever.

And the Pope will say, after offering up a prayer for the conversion of the English royal family and people to catholicity, "God's will be done. The Irish have abandoned their country to spread the faith!" And thus will vanish from the earth, at last, a nation that was old, and independent, when Moses marched through the desert, and when the wings of the Roman Eagle shadowed the ancient world from the Pictish wall to the pillars of Hercules.

All this will surely happen unless th British empire is destroyed within a generation.

MAC ADOO AND THE ORANGE BODY.

The Hon. William MacAdoo, of New Jersey, assistant secretary of the navy, is an Irishman by birth and of Protestant belief—we think a Presbyterian. In any case he is an Irish Nationalist and a good man in every respect. As assistant secretary of the navy, he has made a fine record, ably seconding his chief, secretary Herbert, who has had the satisfaction of seeing the New Navy grow to be a pretty formidable power upon the ocean. But, like many Ulstermen, the Hon. William seems devoid of that sense of humor which is so general a characteristic of the people of the other three Irish provinces. Therefore, we are not surprised to observe in a Times-Herald dispatch fram Washington, dated April 2, the following:

"Because Assistant Secretary MacAdoo directed that the ram Katahdin be painted green, and issued orders to this effect on St. Patrick's Day last, a citizen of Illinois has risen up from among his fellows and denounced such an act as un-American. Here is his letter to the department: 'As an American citizen (adopted), born in the north of Ireland, I protest against the government of the United States painting their vessels green. This is not a Catholic country, and don't want it any more than we do the cross—the Pope's emblem. An American Protective Association will protest against it, and will appeal to that matchless congressman from Michigan, Mr. Linton.'

"It is the invariable rule of the navy department to courteously answer all communications that may be received. Mr. MacAdoo allowed the Illinois man's letter time to obtain a greenish hue, as a result of contact with the naval establishment for a few days, and then replied in this way:

"'Sir—The department is in receipt of your letter of the 28th inst., in which you state that you 'protest' against the government of the United States painting their vessels green, for the reason that 'this is not a Catholic country, and don't want it any more than the cross, the Pope's emblem.' In reply the department begs leave to state that no general order has been issued to paint the ships of the navy, and that if such an order was issued it would be for reasons appertaining to the service and would have no political or religious significance. The only basis for your assertion is possibly the fact that some time ago the bureau having charge of these matters, for professional and service reasons, recommended that the torpedo boats be painted an olive green, in order to make the vessels correspond as closely as possible with the color of the water, so as, in case of war, to conceal their movements as much as possible from the enemy. Very respectfully,

W. MACADOO, Acting Sec.'

"It was suggested to the authorities of the department that in view of the patriotism evinced by this son of Ireland and Illinois it would be wise to whitewash the ocean, paint the seaweed red and the vessels blue and bespangle the sides of the latter with forty-five stars to represent the several states. It is presumed that the department will not adopt this suggestion."

Why Mr. MacAdoo should have found it necessary to make grave reply to an anonymous lunatic is something of a puzzle. The Irish Orangeman is the narrowest and most malignant human thing that breathes, and he is capable of any absurdity, but we can hardly think that even an Irish Orangeman would commit himself to the idiocy of writing such a letter to the secretary. It has to us the appearance of an April Fool Joke, especially as objection is made to the cross, which is called "the Pope's emblem," although it adorns the summits of nearly all Episcopalian churches and some dissenting ones. If the letter is bona fide, the cross the writer is most familiar with is that which adorns the back and shoulders of the highest kicking and most stupid of quadrupeds.

THE SHAMROCK DESECRATED.

Nothing so destroys the sentimental, if not the material, value of any emblem as to make it too common. Thus, when Shane O'Neill flaunted his Red Hand in the face of Elizabeth's hirelings, and proclaimed the blended roses on the Tudor shield "things of yesterday," the wily Red Hag of England got even with him by bestowing the escutcheon of the O'Neills on every recreant Irish chief who came over to her side. In this way the Red Hand was made over common, and so, in the end, the sword having fallen from the grasp of Hugh of the Victories, the Red Hand faded from the martial ensigns of Tyrone, and is now used, in parts of Ulster, as a medium for advertising table linen and ginger beer.

The Flag Fools of the United States, aided by the alien knaves who are the British garrison in America, would do the same thing with the beautiful national emblem of America, did not the strong common-sense of the masses of the people, in a measure, baffle and overawe them.

That the devil can quote scripture, or wear holy garb, to suit his purposes is generally admitted, and, therefore, when the satraps of the English government in Ireland wear the shamrock on St. Patrick's Day, or night, we feel that the "chosen leaf" is desecrated. If the shamrock means anything at all, it means a national, not a provincial, Ireland. It gleamed on the breasts of Irishmen before Brian conquered and died at Clontarf, and before Strongbow led the Normans to the capture of Waterford. It was, in fact, Saint Patrick's emblem of the Blessed Trinity. Moore describes it exquisitely in his fanciful meeting of Love, Valor and Wit on Irish soil, and their wanderings through the country, thus:

Where'er they pass a triple grass
Springs up with dewdrops streaming,
As freshly green as emeralds seen
Through purest crystal gleaming:
Says Valor, "See, they spring for me,
Those dewy gems of morning;"
Says Love, "No, no, for me they grow,
My fragrant path adorning;"
But Wit perceives the triple leaves,
And cries, "Oh, do not sever
A tie that blends three godlike friends,
Love, Valor, Wit forever!"

And then, whose heart, if it be an Irish heart, has not thrilled at the stirring words of Boucicault—

When the law can stop the blades of grass
From growing as they grow,
And when the leaves in summer time
Their verdure dare not show;
Then I will change the color I wear in my caubeen,
But till that day, please God, I'll stick
To wearing of the green!

Now, strange things have come to pass, and we find, according to the Weekly Freeman (Dublin, March 28), that the shamrock has found its way into Dublin Castle. This, indeed, is desecration as well as degradation. Here is what the Freeman's Jenkins has to say on the subject:

"The St. Patrick's ball was a gorgeous sight. Even now, when it has passed into the limbo of 'last week,' which in social parlance means the middle ages, I should like for a brief spell to hold forth on its splendors. There was assembled an immense and distinguished company, the ladies appearing as at a drawing room, but without their trains, and the gentlemen in full court dress. Plumes nodded, diamonds flashed, orders glittered, brilliant colors contrasted and harmonized, the music rose and fell in entrancing melody. The air was filled with the perfume of many flowers, and here, there, and everywhere, pinned beside the blue ribbon of the Order of the Garter on his Excellency's coat, nestling in the midst of lace and diamonds on Lady Cadogan's corsage, standing out in high relief among the medals and orders on Lord Roberts' scarlet tunic, and forming the only adornment of many a debutante's snowy gown, was St. Patrick's emblem, the dear little shamrock of Erin. Of the fifteen or sixteen hundred guests present, I will venture to say that not fifty appeared without the familiar national badge, or at any rate what they fondly imagined was such, for many a tuft of clover did duty that night, and after all we are not all botanists, and must take the will for the deed in this instance."

The relics of Lord Edward, the Shears brothers and Emmet must have stirred in their bloody graves if the illustrious dead have consciousness of mortal insults. The English lord lieutenant of Ireland and the commander of the British forces in Ireland have no more right to wear the shamrock than the devil has to wear the holy rood.

STATISTICAL EXPOSURE OF BRITISH ROBBERY IN IRELAND.

Whenever you get the right kind of an Ulster Irishman after the English in Ireland, he always makes the foreign rats squeal in the anguish of their detection. Mr. P. C. Conland, of Belfast, is the author of a pamphlet, recently issued, which ignoring everything sentimental in the Irish grievance against England deals only in the practical part thereof. His stronghold is the financial side of the Irish question, and, in that connection, he convicts pious, church-going, psalm-singing England of deliberate swindling, since the period of the "Union." On page 3 of his interesting publication, Mr. Conland says:

"A current example illustrates with what a light heart heavy taxation is imposed upon Ireland. The British people, or their rulers, recently resolved to spend some £26,000,000 on their navy. In order to raise the money fresh taxation had to be imposed in 1894. Over £1,000,000 added to Irish Civil charges, 1888-92; 6d to whisky, 1890; £300,000, 1894—in all, £1,500,000 20 per cent in eight years. Competent persons calculated that the increase imposed upon Ireland amounted to £400,000 a year, or 3.11 per cent added to £9,639,331, 1892. A commission was then setting, or in existence, to inquire into the financial grievances of Ireland. Its appointment, in itself, was proof conclusive that there were glaring grievances to be redressed. Under the circumstances, the addition of £300,000 a year, or of one single penny, to Irish taxation was as utterly indefensible as the absorption by Britain in 1817 of the Irish sinking fund of twenty-two million odd.

"The relative addition was, if possible, more indefensible still. To secure an income of £300,000, it would be necessary to invest some £11,000,000 in consols; so that the Irish were invited, *vi et armis*, to contribute 42.3 per cent of the sum to be spent on the British navy, while not one sixpence of said sum will be spent in Ireland, nor will the total expenditure benefit Ireland to the extent of 'a red cent.' Were the Irish in any way entitled to refurbish the British navy the contribution should be in proportion to ability, or, say, 4 per cent, the ratio of wealth; a levy of one million, not of eleven. Or, say that the Irish should sustain the British navy in the ratio of current taxation, about an eighth, then the levy would be £3,250,000, not eleven. Or, in the ratio of her mercantile marine, 3 per cent (as 256,000 tons Irish to over eight million British), a levy of £780,000, not of eleven million. Eleven million to protect £1,280,000 worth! Or, in the ratio of ability, as recently estimated by Sir Robert Giffen, a 30th, 3½ per cent, a levy of £866,666, not of eleven million."

Both Mr. Gladstone and Sir William Harcourt have acknowledged the unfairness of this system, but, in the interests of the robber "Empire" both have apologized for and pursued it when in power.

Mr. Conland estimates, by a close method of mathematical deduction, that had the Irish increased in the British ratio since 1841, they would now number on Irish soil 17,000,000 instead of 4,500,000. British wealth has increased 475 per cent since that year, and had Ireland increased in proportion, she would now be valued at 1,900,000,000 instead of 400,000,000 pounds sterling.

Here is another expose of the British financial sleight-of-hand in Ireland deftly exposed by Mr. Conland on page 11 of his pamphlet:

"The Irish people, 1843-52, 37.16 per cent strong, relatively (over one-third), paid but 19.06 per cent of dues, relatively (not a fifth), the capitation, 51.66 per cent, relatively (just over one-half). The Irish people, 1881-81, 16.61 per cent strong, relatively (not a sixth), paid 34.38 per cent of dues, relatively (more than a third), the capitation, 204.76 per cent, relatively (over two-fold). The British dues, 1843-52, of which the Irish were not a fifth, but 5,000,000; the dues, 1881-84, of which the Irish were more than a third, 10.6 million. The Irish, 1843-52, paid as per head, 2s 7d; the British, 5s—nearly twice as much.

"The Irish, 1881-84, paid as per head, 1ls 4d; the British, 7s—not half as much. 'Equalization,' benevolent Britishly, malevolent Irishly, reversed the relations: relieved riches, put poverty to ransom.

"The Irish increase per head, 11s 9d; the British, 2s, about a sixth of the Irish—the crucial consideration: how impost affects the individual, and, traitorous trait! disaffects him. Iniquitous is a mild epithet with which to characterize such a cut-purse travesty of equality."

And on page 13 of the same, he puts the question thus:

"To pay, 1800, on the eve of the Union, only 37 per cent, relatively (over one-third); to have the imposition in the 81st year of the Union swollen 7.68 fold, to 284.13 per cent, relatively (well on to triple the English capitation); to have the Irish increase (as 1690 to 129.63), 1800-1881, more than thirteen times the English, cannot by any stretch of (Irish) ingenuity be considered equitable equalization. Mr. Haigh (statistician) raps out 'gross injustice.'

"The Irish ratios, the proportion that population, duty yield, capitation bore to the English at the 3 periods, are also grouped to emphasize the complete introversion of roles wrought:

Irish per Cent.	1800	1841	1881
Of Population.	58.65	50.97	19.7
" Duty yield.	20.68	28.21	53.10
" Capitation.	37.00	54.17	284.13

"Population, 1841, 13.09 per cent less, relatively, than in 1800.

"Duty yield, 1841, 36.41 per cent more, relatively, than in 1800.

"Capitation, 1841, 46.4 per cent more, relatively, than in 1800.

"Population, 1881, 61.23 per cent less, relatively, than in 1841.

"Duty yield, 1881, 89.65 per cent more, relatively, than in 1841.

"Capitation, 1881, 424.51 per cent less, relatively, than in 1841."

But this, Mr. Conland very justly claims, is only carrying out to the letter the Union policy itself, as thus illustrated:

"The Union precedent was faithfully followed. 'Nothing learned, nothing forgotten.' The British are Bourbon to the backbone.

"Lord Castlereagh said that the Union arrangement would save Ireland from one to two millions a year. To put the results in the most condensed form:

"The 1802-17 average revenue exceeded the 1797-1801 by over two millions, by 73 per cent.

"The 1802-17 average expenditure exceeded the 1797-1801 by over £4,650,000, 82 per cent.

"The 1802-17 revenue aggregated £77,319,575; at the 1797-1801 rate the sum would have been but £44,627,072—a sinister 'saving' of £32,692,503.

"The 1802-17 expenditure, £165,022,117, exceeded the revenue by £87,702,542.

"The outlay was double the income, and over ten millions more; said income being about three-fourths in excess of the revenue, on which a saving of from one to two millions was promised.

"The Irish debt, 1796, was £1,301,787; the Union-made debt, 1801-17, was £134,221,377.

"It was transferred to the British debt, and the Irish, who only owed a million or so, were made partners in, jointly and severally responsible for, the sum of consolidated debt, £796,200,190.

"The British debt was not increased, 1801-17, by 63 per cent; the Irish debt, 1796, 1.3 millions, was increased about 102-fold. 'Equality,' all along the line!

"Under native rule, 1791-96, the revenue averaged but £1,930,334, the expenditure only £216,194 or 11 per cent more, in all, £2,141,528.

"Under Saxon rule, in 1892, after a century's subjection to 'the forces of civilization,' it was about five times as much, £9,639,331, which had to be supplemented, according to Sir Robert Giffen, to the extent of £2,750,000, or 28 per cent (£608,472 plus the 1791-96 outlay) in order to sustain the monstrous monument of incapacity and imbecility erected by the one thing peculiar to Ireland, the predominant partner.

"In 1892 it took about six times as much as in 1791 to rule somewhat the same number of people.

"The incapacity and imbecility were religiously reserved for Irish consumption.

"The British revenue, 1801, was not fifty millions; it was under eighty millions in 1889. Had it been increased in Irish proportion the British people would now be paying about 250 millions instead of some eighty-five.

"As it is the British, in relation to wealth—as 25—pay 0.8 per cent; the Irish—as 1—pay 2½ per cent, over three times as much, relatively. 'Equality' all along the line!

"They pay at least as much in trade tribute to Britain which, with predominant partner persuasiveness, has since the Union become Ireland's universal provider, wholesale and retail, and has contrived to gain the use of all Irish savings of which there is official record, and the lion's share of the absentee drain spoil.

"As to import, the Belfast harbor board report gives a list of 500 different articles, weighing some 1,800,000 tons, value for about £16,000,000, brought from Britain, or in British bottoms, by the most energetic and enterpresing community in the country. (Ulster, the manufacturing province, exports, raw, all that it should make; imports, made, all that it should manufacture.)

"As 16 is to Ulster so is £48,000,000 to all Ireland. And the Irish money circulating in London, the market of the world for that commodity, amounts to over £50,000,000."

The argument of Mr. Conland's able pamphlet which should be read by every man and woman of Irish birth or descent, concludes thus:

"The Bishop of Cloyne, Dr. Berkeley (died 1753), of 'Westward the course of empire takes its way" fame, wrote in his 'Querist,' about 1741:

"'Whether there be upon earth any Christian or civilized people so beggarly, wretched, and destitute as the common Irish?

"'Whether, nevertheless, there is any other people whose wants may be more easily supplied from home?

"'Whether, if there was a wall of brass a thousand cubits high round this kingdom, our natives might not, nevertheless, live cleanly and comfortably, till the land, and reap the fruits of it?

"'Whether a foreigner could imagine that one-half of the people were starving, in a country which sent out such plenty of provisions?

"'Whether it is possible the country should be well improved while our beef is exported and our laborers live upon potatoes?

"'Whether trade be not then on a right footing when foreign commodities are imported only in exchange for domestic superfluities?

"'Whether the quantities of beef, butter, wool, and leather exported from this island can be reckoned the superfluities of a country where there are so many natives naked and famished?'

"The good bishop's propositions attest to the truth of Montesquieu's maxim, its first branch:

"'A country is prosperous not in proportion to its fertility, but to its freedom.'

"Some twenty-nine years after his death Grattan's parliament proceeded to prove the truth of the second branch.

"Under native rule the country in sixteen years, in the enjoyment of both blessings—freedom and fertility—made such unprecedented material progress as that it became necessary, for the protection of the proximate predominant partner, to put the Union extinguisher on it.

"After ninety-five years of the extinguisher, thirty-seven of the 'equalization' blight, Dr. Berkeley's queries are as pertinent as when they were written, over 150 years ago."

The quotations made are taken almost at random from Mr. Conland's pamphlet. The document itself should be read by all lovers of justice. The author's address is, P. C. Conland, Mount Charles, Belfast, Ireland.

NOTWITHSTANDING the somewhat unreasonable opposition of Secretary Lamont to the revival of the grade of Lieutenant General, the house committee, on Tuesday, recommended the revival of the grade by a vote of 8 to 4. This points unmistakably to General Miles, because distinguished services against the hostile Indians are included in the resolution. As Miles was a full major general of volunteers at 25, and made a most heroic record in the army of the Potomac, he surely deserves recognition quite as much as some of the officers, who preceded him in the grade. In the matter of Indian service, since the conclusion of the civil war, he certainly ranks among the highest. The country generally will approve of his elevation in rank.

THE Abyssinians gave the Italians another drubbing a few days ago, killing 300 and routing the survivers. Italy has evidently fallen into an abyss. See?

BENJAMIN HARRISON has taken unto himself a wife. His family objected. Mr. Harrison overruled the objection. Mrs. Dimmick is now Mrs. Harrison. We congratulate thee, Friend Benjamin—also thy fair bride.

JUDGE GIBBONS, on Wednesday, appointed Mr. William Fogarty receiver of the Continental Investment and Loan Society. The appointment is a good one, and will meet with general approval. Mr. Fogarty is an old resident of Chicago, and has held several appointments of honorable trust, acquitting himself to the public satisfaction in all. He was deputy sheriff for two terms, under ex-Sheriffs Agnew and Kern, and served as superintendent of streets under the late Mayor Harrison for several terms. The appointment is fully approved by the attorney general, to whom the appointee has long been favorably known. THE CITIZEN congratulates Mr. Fogarty on his good fortune.

NEW ENGLAND is losing her grit. The section of America that was loudest in demand for liberty in 1775, and for emancipation in 1861, funks when heroic Cuba seeks to free herself from the grasp of the Spanish butcher. But we forgot—New England went back on the rest of the United States in 1812-15. Her sympathies were with old England about that time.

THE House has passed the concurrent resolutions submitted by the Senate recognizing the revolutionary Cubans as belligerents and recommending that the President use his "good offices" with Spain for the securing of Cuban independence. The resolutions are weak and almost pointless, because the only "good offices" the President can employ with Spain, for the object specified, are his positions as general-in-chief and admiral-in-chief of the United States army and navy. Our Uncle Grover is, evidently, not disposed to go that far, for he has refused to receive the house resolutions direct, and says they must reach him through the regular channel, that is the Department of State.

FOR THE CITIZEN.

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

BY CHARLES J. BEATTIE.

Throw its folds to the breeze! let its bright colors wave
From each turret—each spire in the land of the brave,
From each yard-arm—each mast let the fair ensign float
On each outward bound bark—on each homeward bound boat.

Proud symbol of freedom! each star on its shield
Is a signal of triumph from some battle-field—
And each stripe a reminder of stripes that we gave
To despots and traitors to unchain the slave.

Grand emblem of justice! its bright folds shall glow
On each field where fair freedom's attacked by a foe—
And the hordes of the despot who battle for hire
Shall be scorched by its brightness as stubble by fire.

Hail, standard of triumph! unscathed by our wars—
Let monarchies tremble at sight of thy stars
Hail! banner that symbols the proud freemen's will,
Flag of Trenton and Yorktown and grand Bunker Hill.

At red Saratoga it waved 'gainst the crown
Where the brave troops of Britain their weapons laid down,
And at proud New Orleans where the Britons again
Left their dead in the trenches and fled from the plain.

Let the flag of the free to the winds be unfurled
On the land—on the main o'er the seas of the world—
The beacon of faith to the millions that woo
The goddess of freedom—the hope of the true.

The rays of its glory on land and on main
Shall loosen the shackle—unrivet the chain—
Shall menace the tyrant in liberty's van;
'Tis the standard of manhood! the banner of man!

WE read that 5,000 Egyptian soldiers have gone to "the front" to fight the Dervishes. God have mercy on them, if that prayer is in order.

MR. JOHN T. GEARY, of Lexington, Ky., son of our old friend the gallant and patriotic Capt. John A. Geary, of that city, carried off the prize of victory at the ninth inter-collegiate oratorical contest held in Lexington on the 3d inst. Mr. Geary is a student at the Kentucky State College, and is a young man of brilliant intellect and glowing promise. His subject was "Evolution of the Republic." The other contestants were Mr. E. A. Bess, of Centre College, Kansas City, Mo., whose subject was "The Man of Corsica"; Mr. R. L. Burton, of Lebanon, Ky., who represented Central University, and whose subject was "The New South"; Mr. W. R. Ricks, of Canton, Miss., representing Georgetown College, and Mr. William Newton Briney, of Moberly, Mo., representing Kentucky University. The beautiful prize medal, valued at $100, was presented to Mr. Geary by Judge J. C. Beckham, of Shelbyville, Ky., assisted by the Hon. M. C. Swinford, of Cynthiana, Ky., and Judge W. H. Holt, of Frankfort, Ky.

THE Republicans won a pretty sweeping victory in the town and aldermanic elections held in this city last Tuesday. They elected all their town officers, and gained an alderman here and there. In some of the wards, the Democrats made a very strong fight, and, in fact, they did much better than was generally anticipated. This, however, does not seem to be their year.

THE Hibernian society of Nashville, Tenn., elected their officers for the ensuing year last Sunday with the following result: James Killelea, president; Jas. Mulloy, vice-president; G. Stritch, recording secretary; Jas. Carney, financial secretary; M. J. Laffey, treasurer; P. R. O'Donnell, sergeant-at-arms; Jas. Greeley, trustee; Ed Greeley, M. J. Martin and P. J. Finnigan, auditing committee; John Brady, John L. Kain and Daniel G. McCarthy, investigating committee. The treasurer and financial secretary filed their yearly reports, showing the society to be in a splendid financial condition. After the completion of the other business of the society the meeting adjourned feeling well satisfied at the result.

THE Lætare Medal of Notre Dame University, Ind., was never placed more worthily than now, when it glitters on the broad, and heroic, bosom of Major General William Stark Rosecrans, the veteran victor of Stone River.

The Gaelic League.

The Chicago Gaelic League meets every Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in the offices of the City Clerk, first floor of City Hall Building (entrance through room 119, right opposite stairway). This society is organized solely for the instruction of Irish men and women in the fluent tongue of their ancestors, and presents an opportunity of which all Irish people should avail themselves without delay. The Gaelic League bars not religion or sect, admission and instruction by competent teachers being absolutely free to all. For information as to forming branches, or studying Gaelic individually, for books, etc., write to the secretary, Francis Nolan O'Mahony, 354 East Chicago avenue.

GAELIC ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Central Council of the Gaelic Athletic Association was held on Sunday, March 29, at Horan's Hall, Halsted and Harrison streets, the headquarters of the association, for the purpose of forming the council for the season and electing officers. Owing to the fact that the council of last year had made some strenuous efforts to elevate the standing of the association, and the correctness of the secretary's report for the season of '95 having received the approbation of all who attended the late convention, there was great interest centered in the proceedings, and the spacious hall was crowded to excess. Among those present were J. G. O'Donnell, T. J. Condon, A. Donoghue, E. A. Cahill, J. J. Sisk, William O'M. Burke, J. B. Kelly, president O'Brien club; M. O'Hara, James J. Cahill, R. Barry, J. Myles, T. Ryan, William Hall, J. Foley, M. B. Moriarty, P. Brosnan, J. Levney, M. Murphy, M. M. O'Loughlin, president O'Connell club; T. Naughton, J. J. Dawson, P. Halpin, J. Callahan, president Innisfail club; M. Flynn, T. Quinn, J. Gulary, P. Doran, P. McElligott, J. Cooney, president Sarsfield club; E. A. Cahill, J. King and many others.

After the usual preliminaries were gone through with the clubs were found to be represented as follows: Emmet Football club, A. Donoghue and J. Myles; Innisfail Football and Hurling club, J. Callahan and T. Naughton; Grattan Football club, M. Flynn and T. Quinn; O'Connell Football club, M. M. O'Loughlin and J. McElligott; Sarsfield Football and Hurling club, E. A. Cahill and M. O'Hara; Liberator Football club, M. B. Moriarty and J. Foley; O'Mahony Hurling club, R. Barry and T. Howe; O'Brien Football club, P. D. Fitzgerald and E. A. Cahill. The election of officers was proceeded with and the following were unanimously chosen: President, E. A. Cahill; Vice-President, M. M. O'Loughlin; Recording Secretary, P. D. Fitzgerald; Financial Secretary, M. B. Moriarty; Treasurer, A. Donoghue.

The Secretary reported that independent grounds were about being secured for the use of the association, situated at Ogden avenue and Rockwell street, and recited some clauses in the lease which he considered objectionable. A motion was carried that the Secretary secure a copy of the lease and place it before the council for inspection before accepting terms. A committee consisting of P. D. Fitzgerald, A. Donoghue and M. B. Moriarty were appointed to take charge of the repairing of the grounds.

The present outlook for the association is most encouraging. An independent executive council of prominent citizens was selected at the recent convention to guide the destinies of the association to try all disputes arising through competition, with the power to order the suspension and expulsion of members for infringing or violating the rules of the association. Arrangements are in progress for a military drill on the grounds by the Clan-na-Gael Guards at stated periods during the season. The grounds will also be open to the Seventh Regiment and all Irish military organizations.

GAELIC POETRY.

Oran Gradha.

(Seamus MacConsadin cet.)

(AIR LEANAMHAIN)

Dá d-téidhinn le grás an Athar,
'S le réimibh áid' na leabhar
I g-clódh na n-dálmh d'ár g-caraid
Ughdar na n-dréacht,
Do gheabhainn dán gan easbhuigh,
I n-éifeacht ráidhte gasta
A céim a cáil 's a bearta
Do sgrádfinn do'n t-saoghal.
I m-briathraibh bláithe 's blasda
'Ná éanlaith ar bhárr na g-cranna
'S 'ná an mhéar le fághail is gasta
Ag lúith-sheinm téad:
'S gan gné le faghail ar talamh,
No éisg ag snámh na mara,
Nach leir le snáith ar bhratraibh
Do dhúthchur do'n bhéith.

O freumh-fhir d'fhás mo charad,
As réim nach nár le n-altbris,
Saor-shliocht árd na bh-flatha,
Do dhúltaigh do'n chaos.
Féastach fáilteach fairrsing,
Deirceach dáilteach sgapmhach
Do bhreágfadh dáimh ar teaghlaigh,
Tionnsgailt gach sgéal.
Leadmhar láidir lannach,
Tréan gan tlás i d-treasaibh,—
I sgléip no i n-ár na n-arm
Nár úmhluigh do'n t éan:
A's tréithe is feárr mar mheasaim,
Cléir do ghnáth 'nna n-aice.
Ag léigheadh na d-tráith 's ag canntan
Oird ghil Mhic Dé.

A ghéag de'n t-sár-fhuil neartmhar,
Feuch mé tláith gan tapadh
I n-géibhion ghnáith 's mo dhearca
Ag ár-shilleadh déar
Gan saoghal gan sláinte acht galar,
Saighde báis a's creatha,
Saoith 'nna d-táinte' am' chealg
Ag ár ucht mo chléibh'.
D'á réir sin tárthuigh feasda,
Reub i d-trá mo ghlasa,
A's déan gan spás mo ghlacadh
I n-dlúth-cheangal cléir:
'S an t-é thug slán le feartaibh
Daor-shliocht Adhaimh ó pheacadh
Do bhéarfaidh arán gan asmuilt
Dúinne go h-éag.

(CHRIOCH.)

Something Interesting to Every Family.

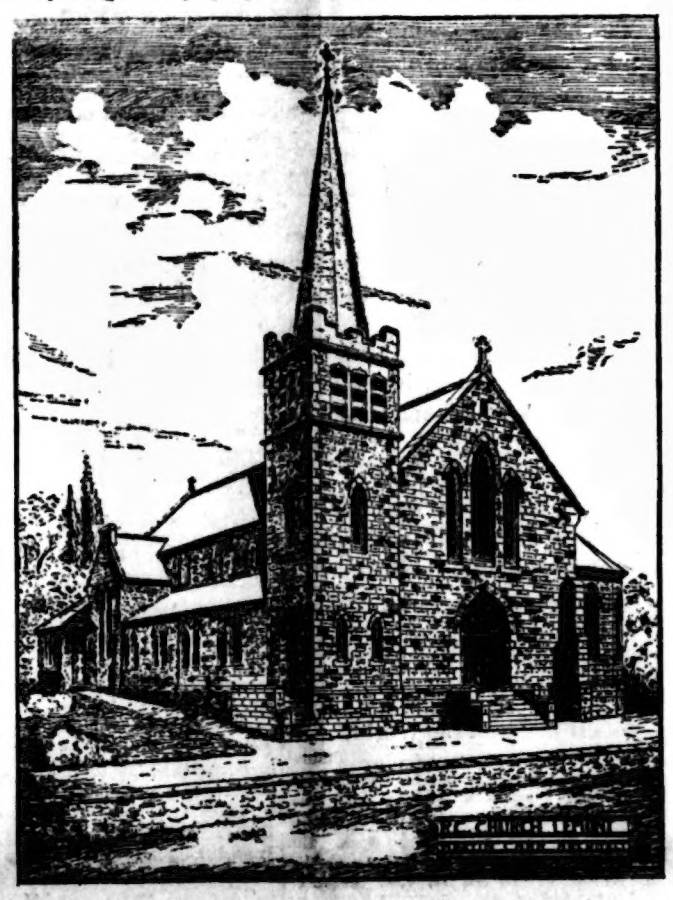
It is a fact well known to economists that more money is squandered in baking bread in a year than would pay half the rent. When you count up the cost of flour and its waste, fuel and other ingredients, families will soon discover that it is losing money. Families of workingmen will find it much cheaper to go to their grocer and buy Bremner's "Eureka" Bread. This bread is made from the very best Minnesota flour and pure milk from his own farm. Special attention is given to the bread ordinance, and every loaf has its full weight, and at the cost of six cents per loaf.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

The Beautiful New Structure at Lemont, Ill., to be Dedicated by the Archbishop on Sunday.

Sketch of the Founders of the Parish—Successful Labors of the Rev. M. O'Sullivan, the Incumbent Pastor.

St. Patrick's church of Lemont, Ill., is one of the oldest in Cook county. It was organized about the year 1842 by Rev. Father Plunket, and was materially assisted by Mr. Benj. Brown, who shared with him the hospitality of his home two years. He assembled the few Catholics who were scattered along the old canal from Willow Springs to Lockport, and said mass for them in an old frame building at the foot of Stephen street. The congregation made little headway until Father Hurley, late Vicar-General of Peoria, came among them and built the present old church, thirty-seven years ago on the property donated



and deeded to Bishop Duggan, of Chicago, by Mr. Benjamin Brown. Father Hurley, however, made his headquarters at Lockport, and attended to Lemont as an out mission. He was succeeded in the pastorate of Lockport by the Rev. Father A. Eustis, late pastor of St. Michael's church, St. Louis, who made some improvements on the church, having enlarged it by the addition of two side aisles.

Father Eustis was succeeded rapidly by Fathers Mackin, Murphy and Dorney, all of whom held service at Lemont only twice a month. In this way the Lemont congregation was made tributary to that of Lockport. Feeling, however, that they were not getting their due share of the improvements and religious ministrations, the people of St. Patrick's parish expressed a desire to have a resident pastor, and accordingly the Rev. Father J. E. Hogan was appointed by the Rev. Dr. McMullen, then administrator of the Diocese of Chicago, the first resident pastor of St. Mary's church, Lemont. Soon after he changed the name to that of St. Patrick. Father Hogan was pastor from 1879 to June, 1890, and during that time he made a good many needed improvements in the parish. He left a monument of his zeal in the cause of Christian and Catholic education in the academy and convent which he built. For some years he was ably assisted by the Rev. Father J. Ballman, the present popular pastor of Sag. Father Hogan was succeeded by Fathers Smith, Gillan and O'Brien, all of whom remained but a short time, preferring Chicago as a more encouraging field for their labors.

The people were somewhat discouraged by so many changes, which caused no small amount of difficulty for the present pastor, the Rev. Father M. O'Sullivan, who undertook the almost stupendous work of building a new church with a congregation very much reduced in numbers and divided in action. How well he has succeeded let his work tell. Within one short year he has built a church which, for its size and in point of beauty and architecture, is second to none in Cook county or the State of Illinois. It is gothic in style, built of Lemont stone, handsomely trimmed with Bedford stone, and has a slate roof. It has a seating capacity of 654, is heated with steam and lighted by electricity, and is nearly out of debt. The dedication will take place on Sunday, April 12, his Grace, Most Rev. Archbishop Feehan, officiating. The celebrant of the high mass will be the Rev. Father D. J. McGuire, of the Church of the Visitation, Chicago. The sermons on the occasion will be delivered by his Grace, the Archbishop, and the Very Rev. Dean Smith, of Evanston. The new church will remain a lasting memorial to the zeal and devotion both of the people and pastor of St. Patrick's parish. A special train will leave Chicago on Sunday, via the Santa Fe Railroad, at 10 a. m.; round trip tickets 50 cents. Train will also leave on the Alton Railroad at 11 a. m.; round trip tickets $1.20.

Division 25, A. O. H.

This newly-organized West Side division is in a flourishing condition, although only a few weeks old. It has a membership of 88. At a special meeting, held Sunday, March 29, twenty-three candidates were initiated and applications were received from about a dozen others, who are anxious to become members of this noble Order. At the meeting held Tuesday, April 7, two candidates presented themselves for initiation, and applications were read from several others. This division bids fair to become the banner division of Cook county, and the prospects are that before the month of May is out they will have a membership of at least 125. State President John T. Keating favored the division with his presence last Tuesday evening and was very favorably impressed, both with the large attendance and the manner in which the business was conducted. It is expected that this division will turn out about 80 strong to go to Lemont on April 12. The members are anxious to make a creditable showing on that date, and will show the people of the West Side that Div. 25 is not ashamed to display its colors.

Information Wanted.

Patrick Sheridan—Was born in Ireland, in the county Westmeath. Left Chicago twenty-five years ago and located in Idaho; was at several places, among them Boise City, Placerville and others. If found would like him to write and renew acquaintance with his nephew, James Sheridan, care of City Clerk's office, Chicago, Ill.

ANCIENT IRELAND.

The following poem, written in the seventh century by Prince Alfred, afterwards King of the Northumbrian Saxons, and translated by James Clarence Mangan, describes Ireland as that prince saw it when at the time stated he visited Ireland for purposes of study in consequence of the fame of its schools:

I traveled its fruitful provinces around,
And in every one of the four I found,
Alike in church and in palace hall,
Abundant apparel and food for all.

Gold and silver I found and money
Plenty of wheat and plenty of honey;
I found God's people rich in pity,
Found many a feast and many a city.

I also found in Armagh the splendid
Meekness and wisdom and prudence blended.
Fasting as Christ hath recommended,
And noble councillors untranscended.

I found the good lay monks and brothers
Ever beseeching help for others,
And in their keeping the holy word
Pure as it came from Jesus the Lord.

I found in Munster unfettered of any
Kings and queens and poets a many—
Poets well skilled in music and measure,
Prosperous doings, mirth, and pleasure.

I found in Meath's fair principality,
Virtue, vigor, and hospitality;
Candor, joyfulness, bravery, purity—
Ireland's bulwark and security.

I found strict morals in age and youth;
I found historians recording truth;
The things I sing of in verse unsmooth,
I found them all—I've written sooth.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 *Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

A Gallant Officer Recognized.

The following letter, which explains itself, does justice to one of the bravest and truest officers of the Civil War, who is also an Irish-American:

RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE, W. D., WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1896.—Captain John M. Tobin, late of the Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, No. 45 Forest street, Roxbury District, Boston, Massachusetts—Sir: I have honor to inform you that, by direction of the President and in accordance with the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, providing for the presentation of medals of honor to such officers, non-commissioned officers and privates as have most distinguished themselves in action, the Assistant Secretary of War has awarded you a medal for most distinguished gallantry in action at the battle of Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862, in voluntarily taking command of the Ninth Massachusetts while adjutant, and bravely fighting from 3 p.m. until dusk, rallying and reforming the regiment under fire, and twice picking up the regimental flag—the color-bearer being shot down—and placing it in worthy hands. The medal has been forwarded to you today by registered mail. Upon receipt of it, please advise this office thereof. Very respectfully, F. C. AINSWORTH, Colonel U. S. Army, Chief, Record and Pension Office.

A CLEVER POLITICAL POEM.

One of the cleverest political poems ever written is that by Arthur Conner, the friend of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and like him, a prominent figure in the Irish rebellion of 1798. He was arrested at Margate when taking a secret message to France, and it was while going from Kilmainham jail to Fort George, Scotland, that he composed the following poem:

The pomp of courts and pride of kings
I prize above all earthly things:
I love my country, but the king,
Above all men his praise I sing:
The royal banners are displayed,
And may success the standard aid.

I fain would banish far from hence
The "rights of man" and "common-sense;"
Confusion to his odious reign,
That foe to princes, Thomas Paine!
Defeat and ruin seize the cause
Of France, its liberties and laws!

The above sounds very loyal, but if the lines of the first and second verses are read alternately quite a different rendering is discovered:

The pomp of courts and pride of kings
I fain would banish far from hence;
I prize above all earthly things
The "rights of man" and "common sense;"
I love my country, but the king—
Confusion to his odious reign!
Above all men his praise I sing,
That foe to princes, Thomas Paine!
The royal banners are displayed;
Defeat and ruin seize the cause!
And may success the standard aid
Of France, its liberties and laws!

This brilliant Irishman made his escape to France in 1807, where he married the daughter of the Marquis de Concorcet. He entered the French army, became a general, dying at the age of 87 years.

RESOLUTIONS.

ST. MARY'S BRANCH, C. K. & L. A.

At the last meeting of St. Mary's Branch No. 35, Catholic Knights and Ladies of America, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The great Ruler of the universe has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Pierce Coffey; therefore be it

Resolved, That we feel with the family the deep loss of a true friend and loving brother;

Resolved, That we extend to them our heartiest sympathy in their great bereavement;

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the branch, and a copy presented to the family of the deceased.

Committee: John Byrne, Mary Lynch, Mary Roche.

LETTER OF THANKS.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Lawrence Henely, Esq., President St. Mary's Branch No. 35, Catholic Knights and Ladies of America—Dear Sir: We desire to return our sincere thanks through you to the officers and members of your branch for their kind expression of sympathy on the death of our cousin, the late Pierce Coffey, a member of your branch; and to the officers of the Supreme Council of the C. K. & L. A. for the very prompt payment of her endowment. He was injured on March 7 and died March 9; proofs of death were submitted March 19, and today we have received the amount due his beneficiaries.

MARY LYNCH,
KATE O'CONNELL,
For the Beneficiaries.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

The Cunard Line.

The Campania arrived at Queenstown April 2, at 10 p.m.

The Lucania arrived at New York April 4, at 8:30 a.m.

White Star Line.

Following is a list of cabin passengers booked per White Star liner Majestic sailing from New York April 8: Col. H. Trevelyan, E. T. L. Lloyd, Fresno, Cal.; G. Bridgeford, Victoria, B. C.; E. M. Bigley, A. N. Fox, Michael Donnelley, Mrs. Mary Blaine, Master James Blaine, Infant Blaine, Chicago; Mrs. H. H. Horn, Miss A. Horn, St. Paul; Clark L. Ring, Mrs. Ring, Thomas N. Ring, Saginaw, Mich.; Mrs. George Denney, Kansas City, Mo.; Charles H. Giller, Denver, Colo.; E. E. Williams, Los Angeles, Cal.; T. H. Jersen, St. Paul, Minn.; Herbert Corfield, Arthur Corfield, H. S. W. Corfield, Mrs. Corfield, Frederick Corfield, William Corfield, Miss Ethel Corfield.

THE IRISH-AMERICAN LYCEUM.

Next Meeting Thursday, April 23.

The members and patrons of the Lyceum will please take notice that the regular monthly meeting for April will be held on the fourth Thursday (23d) and not on the third Friday as heretofore. This action was deemed necessary by those having in charge the arrangements for the meetings, and it is to be hoped the change, if permanently adopted, will result in better attendance and a greater increase in active membership. Further consideration of holding future meetings on some evening other than the third Friday will take place at the next meeting, and all members and interested parties are requested to be present. Announcement of programme and subject of debate will be given in next week's issue. For further particulars, also free tickets of admission, communicate with the secretary, T. J. Sherlock, 194 Dearborn avenue.

IRISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE.

Phil Sheridan Council.

The Phil Sheridan Council of the Irish National Alliance will meet at Fitzgerald's Hall, corner of Adams and Halsted street on Sunday, April 19, 1896, at 3 o'clock p.m., sharp, instead of April 6, as announced at former meeting. Rev. D. P. O'Brien, Hon. T. H. Clifford, Capt. Jos. O'Donohue and other good speakers will address the meeting. Do not forget the date of this meeting—Sunday, April 19, at Fitzgerald's Hall, Adams and Halsted streets, 3 o'clock in the afternoon. All are invited to attend.

MILES MCPADDEN, Pres.
JAMES J. BRENNAN, Sec.

How to Form Councils.

First let a meeting be held of those desirous of affiliating with the Irish National Alliance. If not already an organized body, let them proceed to organize themselves under any name that may be desired, and elect a President, Treasurer and Secretary. The initiation fee of $1.00 per member must be paid in advance, and 50 cents per head at the end of each three months thereafter. Of the moneys so received hall rent and stationery shall be deducted, and of the balance 25 per cent shall be retained by the Council and 75 per cent shall be remitted to the National Treasurer, P. V. Fitzpatrick, No. 154 Twenty-second street, Chicago. Having complied with these conditions, application for a charter should be made to the National Secretary, John P. Sutton, No. 51 East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, New York, who, on information that the Treasurer has received the required remittance, will forward charter in due course. The name and full address of the Presidents of Councils at least should be forwarded to the National Secretary. Constitutions are now ready for distribution.

ECLIPSES THEM ALL.

35 1-2 Hours From Chicago to Jacksonville, Fla.

The Monon Route, with its customary enterprise, has put on a new fast train that makes the run between Chicago and Jacksonville in 35½ hours. This train is composed of elegant Pullman perfected safety vestibuled, open and compartment sleepers, including drawing-room and buffet sleepers, as well as comforable day coaches, with Monon celebrated high-back seats. This train leaves Chicago daily at 8:32 p.m., arriving at Cincinnati next morning at 7:20; Chattanooga, 5:50 p.m.; Atlanta, 10:40 p.m.; reaching Jacksonville at 8:20 the second morning, in ample time to make connection with all lines for points in Central and Southern Florida. This is the fastest time ever made by any line between Chicago and Florida. FRANK J. REED, General Passenger Agent, Chicago. City ticket office, 232 S. Clark street. For time cards, pamphlets and all other information, address L. E. SESSIONS, N. W. Passenger Agent, Minneapolis, Minn.

SULLIVAN & HEALY, LAWYERS, 522 REAPER BLOCK, 97 CLARK-ST.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF Cook—ss. Circuit Court of Cook County. March Term, A. D. 1896. J. E. Defebaugh vs. The National Blower Company, a corporation organized and doing business under the laws of the State of Wisconsin. Attachment: No. 153,710.

Public Notice is hereby given to the said The National Blower Company, a corporation, etc., that a Writ of Attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, dated February 26, 1896, at the suit of the above-named plaintiff and against the lands, goods, chattels, rights, moneys, credits and effects of the said defendant The National Blower Company, for the sum of Three Hundred ($300) Dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County to execute.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said defendant The National Blower Company, shall personally appear before the said Circuit Court of Cook County on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago on the Third Monday of April A. D. 1896, give bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said plaintiff and so much of the lands, goods, chattels, rights, moneys, credits and effects attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.

FRANK J. GAULTER, Clerk.
Sullivan & Healy, Attorneys.

DAVID SULLIVAN, MASTER, SUPERIOR COURT, 522 REAPER BLOCK.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK—ss. Superior Court of Cook County. In Chancery. Lafayette Hopkins and Andrew Dunning, Trustee, vs. John C. Hoffmann, John H. C. Hoffmann and Sophie M. E. Hoffmann. No 170,048.

Public Notice is hereby given, that, in pursuance of a decree made and entered by said court, in the above-entitled cause, on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1896, I, David Sullivan, Master in Chancery of the said Superior Court of Cook County, will, on Monday, the 13th day of April, A. D. 1896, at the hour of One o'clock in the afternoon, at the Judicial Salesrooms of the Chicago Real Estate Board, No. 57 Dearborn street, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, sell at public vendue, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, all and singular, the following described premises and real estate in said decree mentioned, situate in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy said decree, to-wit: Lots Twenty-six (26) and Twenty-seven (27), in Block Twenty-five (25), in Crosby and others' Subdivision of the East half (E. ½), of the Southeast quarter (S. E. ¼), of Section Twenty-five (25), Township Forty (40) North, Range Thirteen (13), East of the Third Principal Meridian.

Dated Chicago, Illinois, March 16, A. D. 1896.

DAVID SULLIVAN,
Master in Chancery of Superior Court of Cook County.
S. A. Reynolds, Complainants' Solicitor.

JAMES O'CONNELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 916 OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

ESTATE OF MARGARET KILVERY, DECEASED.—All persons having claims against the estate of Margaret Kilvery, deceased, are hereby notified and requested to attend and present such claims to the Probate Court of Cook county, Illinois, for the purpose of having the same adjusted at a term of said court, to be held at the Probate Court room, in the City of Chicago, in said Cook County, on the third Monday of March, A. D. 1896, being the 16th day thereof.

Dated Chicago, March 14, 1896.

JOSEPH FITZSIMMONS,
Administrator with will annexed.
James O'Connell, Attorney.

HAD TO LEAVE.

Weather Clerk Was Not Appreciated In Billville.

stranger in Billville walked into the office and asked to be directed to the al service man.

He ain't here no more," said the master.

Isn't here?"

No. You see, they don't stay long; y emigrate."

Emigrate?"

Yes, sir. You see, it's this way. We one here six years ago, an every e he'd prophesy cold it would come ot you couldn't stand a linen duster, when he'd hang out the storm flag weather'd come as mild as mutton, when he said rain it would come so you could hear the ground crack, he got to be looked on as sich a liar t the parson took him for a text an l hell wuz his portion, an it worried so that he took to drink an give it that he'd been promoted, an went to Pacific slope. In fact," continued postmaster, "they all goes there, aft- they've failed in business."

All of them?"

Yes, sir—except them that we don't ch."

Why, that's pretty bad!"

Yes, sir, but you see this is a farm- community, an when a man gits a vernment salary for makin weather you, he orter make it right. It cks the farmers out to say rain an s it by six weeks."

So the signal service bureau has a d time here?"

Yes, sir, an it's a pity, too, 'cos ne of the fellers air real nice men, they soon play out, an can't git no dit at the stores on account o' missin weather so constant, an then they ays say they've been promoted an go t. They do say that they's a regular ony o' them there!"

And then the postmaster put on his ctacles and went forward to a cus- ner who wanted 3 cents' worth of tepaper.—Atlanta Constitution.

THE BODY AND THE MIND.

. Parkhurst on the Great Value of Physical Development.

In his article on "The Best Thing In World," Rev. Charles H. Park- rst, D. D., in The Ladies' Home Jour- l, discusses with forceful emphasis ysical development, and lends point his argument by scintillating epi- ams, some of which are here given:

"Asceticism and debauchery are com- nion branches sprung from one stalk.

"Fidelity to physical conditions is e first thing for a man to think of no has any ambition to be a personal ccess, and not only the first thing for m to think of, but the thing for him seriously continue thinking of.

"Those various anomalies of intellect ssed under the general term of in- nity have their grounds in some ab- rmal condition of the physical organ- m.

"Climb high as we like our ladder ill still require to rest on the ground, d it is probable that the keenest in- llectual intuition, and the most deli- te throb of passion would, if analysis uld be carried so far, be discovered to ve its connection with the ratlier ma- rial affair that we know as the body.

"It is an interesting fact that all of ose to whom Christ made his revela- ns were out of door men—men there- re presumably whose anatomy and ysiology were not of a kind to inter- re confusingly or becloudingly with eir apprehension of the realities ten- red to them.

"Temperament is almost as important factor in opinion as is the mind itself, d temperament is an affair of the dy."

Ways of the Moose.

Ambrose seemed to know a great deal out moose, after all. He told the boys w, back from the narrow valley and e swift, winding stream, the country as all a wilderness, hillsides clad ith birches, maples and evergreens, d resting at their feet little lakes, so merous that no man knew how many ere were. Often, where these lakes re shallow, the yellow pond lily ith its oval leaves crowded the sur- ce. At other seasons the tender bark of ountain ashes and moosewoods are the vorite food of the moose, but now ere is nothing he likes so well as the ng tubular roots of the lily. In the very rly mornings, and in the evenings, out the time of the harvest moon— e full moon nearest Sept. 21—a hol- w sound, not unlike the sound of dis- nt chopping, may be heard. It is the und of moose calling to their mates the angry challenge of fierce rivals. is this sound which the hunter imi- tes to attract the moose. But there e only a few places where the moose ill answer, shallow spots in certain ell known lakes, and it is said to be arly useless to call anywhere else.— ppan Adney in St. Nicholas.

Well Posted.

Some foreigners who appeared before judge in May's Landing, N. J., the ther day to be naturalized as American tizens showed the densest ignorance. o the question, "Who is the president the United States?" a Russian an- wered, "The czar of Russia," and At- ntic City was his answer to the ques- on, "What is the capital of the United ates?" An Italian who has been in is country for more than ten years de- ared that George Washington was the resident of the United States, and that e made macaroni.

Buried Hatchets.

In reporting a meeting in some of the urches, the preacher said that "several tchets were buried, handles and all." 's like that. The trouble is too often at in burying hatchets the handles are ft within reach.—Louisville Western ecorder.

A Changed Man.

Brown—Is young Smith as great a endthrift as ever?

Jones—By no means. His money is ne.—Brooklyn Life.

HANDSOME PREMIUMS!

To Subscribers and Organizers of Clubs, Offered by

"THE CITIZEN."

THE CITIZEN offers the following premiums to subscribers and organizers of clubs:

To any subscriber, who pays all arrears, and one year in advance and brings in two new paid up subscriptions, either of the following instructive, entertaining and valuable books:

1. "Picturesque Ireland," containing three volumes in one, and including the history, scenery, people, myths and folk-lore; the ancient abbeys, towers, castles and other monastic and attractive features by Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall. This work contains over 500 beautiful engravings, by noted artists, printed on paper made expressly for the book, bound in cloth, with black, gold and silver sides and black.

2. "Glimpses of the World," 268 full page views of places, sights and scenes all over the planet, from pictures by the celebrated traveler and lecturer, John L. Stoddard, one of the most beautiful and instructive volumes ever published, 550 pages, silk cloth binding.

3. "Pictorial Wonderland of Painting and Sculpture," from the best galleries of the world, embracing over 200 superb half-tone reproductions of the most famous medieval and modern masterpieces of art; cloth binding.

4. "Webster's Dictionary," bound in sheep, or half Russia, original edition revised and enlarged. This Dictionary contains every word that Noah Webster ever defined, and 10,000 additional words, 1,708 pages and 1,500 illustrations.

5. "Scenic America, or the Beauties of the Western Hemisphere," 256 pages, half-tone pictures, with descriptions by John L. Stoddard. Bound in cloth.

6. "The Farmer's Encyclopædia," by Prof. D. Magner, the celebrated horse-tamer and trainer; a book that should be in every farmer's house, containing all about the horse, cattle, sheep, swine, dairying, bee keeping, poultry, the farm, stock diseases, home medicine, the secret of food cooking, etc., etc.; 640 pages, 600 illustrations, cloth binding.

To any Subscriber, who pays all arrears and subscription in advance, and brings in one additional paid up subscriber:

1. "The White House Cook Book," the best cook book ever printed, and most valuable in every household. Bound in cloth.

2. "Dainty Work for Pleasure and Profit," being practical lessons on all kinds of art work, needlework, designing, painting, china decorating, etc., made easy. Bound in cloth.

These two latter valuable household books are especially designed for the ladies.

3. "Barnum's Wild Beasts, Birds and Reptiles of the World," an exceedingly interesting publication, particularly adapted for students and the young; 514 pages, copiously illustrated, cloth binding.

4. "Conquering the Wilderness, or Heroes and Heroines of Pioneer Life and Adventure," by Col. Frank Triplett; 742 pages, illustrated; cloth binding.

5. "Tennyson's Poems," a complete and beautiful edition. Cloth bound.

To any Subscriber who pays all arrears and one year in advance, and who brings in one new paid up subscriber "The Victory Watch," adapted especially for workingmen and persons with small incomes; a perfect time piece. To subscribers not in arrears who pay in advance, and bring in two new subscribers, this offer is also open.

All these offers are open for a reasonable time and advantage should be taken of them at once.

TERMS—The terms of subscription should be borne in mind, so as to avoid confusion. They are as follows: Individual subscriptions, $2.00 each; club subscriptions (not less than five members), $1.50 each. Remittances can be sent by Check, Post-Office Order, Express Order, or Registered Mail. Early attention to this announcement is respectfully requested. Call at THE CITIZEN office and see the splendid premiums we are offering.

"THE CITIZEN" NEWSPAPER CO.,

69 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

"BOCK" BEER.

How the Beverage Is Brewed and Prepared For the Trade.

"Bock" beer is the keynote of history of beer brewing as it is understood by the people of this day. It is generally supposed that beer is of distinctively German origin, whereas it is a fact that beer was brewed by the men of many nationalities in many parts of the world centuries before the Christian era. The Egyptians, the Greeks, the Romans, made beer from corn and barley in those ancient times. The lager beer of the Germans was a Bavarian product and "bock" beer originated in Bavaria.

We have heard a number of stories as to the origin of the term "bock" beer, and while they all vary as to detail, they are as a rule correct. When beer was first brewed in Bavaria and for a long time afterward in that and all other parts of the world, ice formed no part in the manufacture, though it was very necessary that it should be fermented and stored in a cold temperature. As ice was not relied upon to make this cold air and as artificial refrigeration was not dreamed of, brewing was done only in cold weather, and the beer was stored in chill vaults underground. Here it was left to age until some time in spring, say the latter part of April or the beginning of May, when the vaults were thrown open and the thirsty public was regaled with a pure, wholesome draft of the foamy beverage. And as the first issue from these vaults was stronger and liable to go to the head, the people were said to be "bocked;" hence the name. Another version of the story is that when the vaults were thrown open, a buck jumped out and that gave rise to the name and also to the widely advertised "William" goat who adorns the "bock" beer signs of the present day.

But "bock" beer season is a time of sentiment to the Germans, and other people have imbibed the sentiment with the dark and heavy drink. They want "bock" beer at the proper time and they will drink it then and enjoy it.—Wine and Spirit Journal.

JOSEPHINE'S EXTRAVAGANCE.

Even the Emperor Napoleon Was Bothered by Dressmakers' Bills.

Throughout the late summer and autumn of 1807 the imperial court was more stately than ever before. The old nobility became assiduous in their attendance, and, as one of the empress' ladies in waiting is said to have remarked, the court "received good company." On his return Napoleon had found Josephine's extravagance to be as unbounded as ever, but he could not well complain, because, although for the most part frugal himself, he had this time encouraged lavishness in his family. Still, it was not agreeable to have dressmakers' bills flung into his carriage when driving in state with his consort, and on one occasion he sent an unprincipled but clever milliner to the prison of Bicetre for having disobeyed his orders in furnishing her wares to the empress at exorbitant prices. The person was so indispensable to the court ladies, however, that they crowded her cell, and she was soon released.

At St. Cloud, Malmaison, the Tuileries and Fontainebleau the social vices of courts began to appear, but they were sternly repressed, especially high play. By way of contrast, the city of Paris was at that very moment debauched by a profusion of gambling hells and houses of prostitution licensed at an enormous figure by Fouche and producing great revenues for the secret police. The gorgeous state uniforms of the marshals, the rich and elegant costumes of the ladies, the bespangled and begilt coats of the household, dancing, theatricals, concerts and excursions—all these elements should have combined to create brilliancy and gayety in the imperial circle, but they did not.—"Life of Napoleon," by Professor Sloane, in Century.

Difficulties of Carnation Culture.

Luck is not a reliable factor in the difficult problem of carnation culture. It demands exhaustive knowledge of the habits, requirements and diseases of the plant, unceasing watchfulness and unremitting labor the year through. Even when all is done that seems possible to merit success, the grower is liable to the exasperation of finding that particular varieties, upon which he may have based his most sanguine expectations, obstinately refuse to flourish under his care. Almost every carnation culturist knows varieties that he "simply cannot raise" and neither he, nor anybody else, can tell the reason why. Of course, there must be something lacking, in soil, water, air or treatment, which they require, but it seems as if they were capable of taking offense at him, or his surroundings, and preferring death, or at least unproductive life, to endurance of the association.—Scribner's.

Willing to Oblige.

Ex-Senator Sawyer was quoted in Washington as saying: "When they ask me if I want to be a delegate, I tell them 'No, I don't care anything about it,' that I have been to a good many conventions; that I am pretty near 80 years old, and that if any of the boys want to go in my place I am perfectly willing to have 'em. At the same time, if they want to make me a delegate I'll accept. I've got nothing else to do, but I'm too old to have any ambition, and hereafter will do anything that is wanted of me, but no more."

This is a very sensible and moderate observation. But it applies to all sorts of jobs, including United States senator. —La Crosse (Wis.) Chronicle.

New Idea In Railway Tracks.

The annoyance of wheels slipping on tracks, especially in up grades, and the tremendous resistance experienced have led to a new invention. The rail is provided with an edge or rim covered with cogs or teeth, and the wheel has similar cogs which engage with them. These cogs are set on diagonally, inclining downward, and are less likely to accumulate dust and dirt.—New York Ledger.

GREEK FIRE.

How the Terrible Engine of Destruction Was Used In Warfare.

Joinville, who served under King Louis IX in the seventh crusade of 1248, gives a graphic description of the terrors of Greek fire: "It happened one night that the Turks brought up an engine that they called the perriere (stone thrower), a terrible engine of destruction, and placed it in front of some cat castles (chas chateil) that M. Gaultier de Curel and I were guarding that night, and from this engine they threw Greek fire at us in great quantities (a plante). It was the most horrible thing that ever I saw. When the good knight, M. Gaultier, my comrade, saw the fire, he cried out and said to us: 'Seigneurs, we are lost forever without remedy, for if they set fire to our cat castles we shall be consumed and burned, and if we leave our post we shall be disgraced, and so I conclude that there is no one who can defend us from this peril except God, our blessed Creator. Order all our men, every time the enemy throws the Greek fire, to throw themselves on their hands and knees and cry, "Thanks to our Lord, in whom is all power!" ' And whenever the Turks fired the first shot we threw ourselves thus on our hands and knees, as our commander had ordered. The nature of Greek fire was such that it advanced toward us as big as a tun, and its tail extended a yard in length (une demye-canne de quatre pans). It made such a noise in coming that it seemed as though it were a thunderbolt falling from heaven and appeared to me like a great dragon flying in the air. It threw out such brilliant light that it was as clear as daylight in our host, so great was its flame of fire. Three times that night they threw this Greek fire at us from the aforesaid perriere and four times from the great crossbow (arbeleste a tour), and every time our good King St. Louis heard that they were throwing the fire at us in this manner he cast himself upon the ground, and stretching out his hands, with his face upraised to heaven, he cried in a loud voice to our Lord and exclaimed as he shed great tears, 'Beau Sire Dieu Jesus Christ, garde moy et toute ma gent.' " ("Histoire de St. Louis," Petitot, volume 2, page 235.)

The cat castles mentioned by Joinville were wooden towers used in sieges, and the word canne is a French measure of length equivalent to six feet and consisting of eight pans of nine inches each. There was nothing novel in the mere throwing of fire. It has always been one of the usual incidents of sieges. —Gentleman's Magazine.

SAVED BY A CAT.

How a Bashful Young Man at Last Got a Spoon.

There is a man, well known in judicial circles as one of the most polished and courtly of gentlemen, who tells the following story:

He had not, in his early youth, those advantages which tend to produce ease of manner. When about 15, he was much in love with a neighbor's daughter, and, according to his statement, was at this time nearly 6 feet tall, ungainly, shy and with the proverbial ubiquitous hands and feet.

One Sunday he was at dinner with his rosy cheeked sweetheart, and when the guests had been served with soup the youth discovered that he had no spoon. He grew red in the face and was in an agony of mortification and dismay. If he asked for a spoon, he felt sure every one would look at him; if he did not eat his soup, his hostess would be sure to remark it. What was he to do! He felt his hands growing larger and more in the way than ever, and his feet caused him untold emotion by absolutely refusing to go under his chair.

Great beads of perspiration stood out on his face and trickled down like rain. The situation was becoming unendurable when a terrified cat, pursued by a small but game terrier, rushed into the room and sprang upon the table. The guests jumped up, and in the general confusion the embarrassed youth retained his seat, and turning to the servant remarked calmly, "I'll have a spoon, please."—Washington Times.

The Skeleton of De Soto.

The local historians of Baton Rouge, La., believe that the mortal remains of Fernando De Soto lie buried between two gigantic live oaks near the present site of Port Hudson. The books tell different tales about the death and burial of the great discoverer. Some say that he was wrapped in his mantle and thrown into the Mississippi; others that the remains were incased in a hollow log. In 1853 three hunters—Rigsby, Davis and Hurin—were encamped near what is now Port Hudson. While kindling a fire they found a human skeleton in a hollow log that had been lying in a drift. The bones were those of a man six feet tall. In the log a helmet, a rusty sword and a large bronze crucifix were also found, and on one of the fingers of the skeleton's hand a large seal ring. The discoverers of this ghastly memento believe that the remains were those of De Soto, the discoverer of the Mississippi river. The burial place of the bones is well known to the Rigsbys, who still reside in Louisiana.—St. Louis Republic.

Cold and Clothes.

People who are susceptible to the cold should make a point of wearing loose clothing in cold weather. Loose garments are always warmer than tight fitting ones, not only because they allow room for circulation, but also because they permit a layer of air between the skin and the outside cold.—New York Sun.

An Application.

A man one morning at family prayers prayed for a good neighbor in great destitution. After the prayer his boy said to him, "Papa, give me your pocketbook, and I will go over to Mr. Smith's and answer your prayer myself."—Louisville Western Recorder.

Society Directory.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

STATE OFFICERS.

State President, John T. Keating, 5610 Jackson av.

State Vice-President, E. J. Kelly, Armory Block, Ottawa, Ill.

State Recording Secretary, Daniel McGlynn, 1238 Gaty av., E. St. Louis, Ill.

State Treasurer, Jas. Costello, Bloomington, Ill.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

County President, L. Henely, Twenty-seventh-st. and Lake Shore.

County V.-President, W. J. Doherty, 1253 Forty-seventh-st.

County Recording Secretary, F. J. Conroy, 493 Thirty-fifth-st.

County Financial Secretary, Joseph J. Lamb, 603 Thirty-first st.

County Treasurer, M. E. Lynch, 520 W. Erie-st.

Sergeant-at-Arms, James Gannon.

Doorkeeper, William Barrett.

The County Board meets the Second Sunday of each month at 83 Madison street, Hall 2, at 3 p. m.

DIVISION OFFICERS.

DIVISION 1.

President, M. J. Maloney, Room 306, 120 Randolph-st.
Vice President, Michael Tuohy.
Recording Secretary, Patrick Ryan, 209 S. Peoria-st.
Financial Secretary, Wm. Territt.
Treasurer, Jerry O'Brien.
Meets First Friday of each month in Father Mathew hall, Taylor and Miller streets, at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 2.

President, John J. Hanrahan, 246 E. Forty-third-st.
Vice President, Thomas McHugh.
Recording Secretary, Thomas J. Sherlock, 185 E. Superior-st.
Financial Secretary, James Regan.
Treasurer, William C. Moore.
Meets Second Thursday each month at Unity hall, 77 Thirty-first-st., 8 p. m.

DIVISION 3.

President, John J. Cullinane, 3045 Deering-st.
Vice President, James J. Perkins.
Recording Secretary, Henry J. Lyons, 193 W. North-av.
Financial Secretary, Pat'k J. Mahony.
Treasurer, Luke H. Lyons.
Meets First Sunday each month at 3 p. m. in Flynn's hall, North-av. and Robey-st.

DIVISION 4.

President, Michael Blake, 708 Thirty-first-st.
Vice President, William Loftus.
Recording Secretary, James H. Brennan, Palmer House.
Financial Secretary, Daniel Collins.
Treasurer, William McAvoy.
Meets First Sunday each month at 2:30 p. m. in Mathel's hall, Canalport and Union-ave.

DIVISION 5.

President, James J. Brennan, 939 S. Ashland-av.
Vice President, William Martin.
Recording Secretary, Alex Cusack, 65 Nixon-st.
Financial Secretary, Tim Cullinane.
Treasurer, Thomas Donovan.
Meets First Thursday of each month in Horan's hall, Halsted and Harrison-sts., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 6.

President, P. G. Maguire, 4465 Princeton-av.
Vice President, John Doody.
Recording Secretary, M. J. Goldin, 4417 Union-av.
Financial Secretary, James F. Ryan.
Treasurer, Martin Fanning.
Meets First Sunday of each month in Foley's hall, 712 W. Forty-third-st., at 2:30 p. m.

DIVISION 7.

President, Wm. Sullivan, 235 Washburn-av.
Vice President, Patrick Behan.
Recording Secretary, Patrick Foley, 2703 Hickory-st.
Financial Secretary, Jas. E. O'Brien.
Treasurer, Mark Hardin.
Meets Second Sunday each month in Dougherty's hall, 446 W. Twelfth-st., at 7:30 p. m.

DIVISION 8.

President, P. J. O'Sullivan, 117 E. Erie-st.
Vice President, Hugh J. Gleeson.
Recording Secretary, Eugene P. Nolan, 289 E. Erie-st.
Financial Secretary, O. J. Cullen.
Treasurer, R. G. McHugh.
Meets First and Third Saturdays each month at 62 N. Clark-st., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 9.

President, D. M. Duggan, 329 Ninety-second-st.
Vice President, Thomas A. Foley.
Recording Secretary, Thomas White, 532 Ninety-fifth-st.
Financial Secretary, Michael Clark.
Treasurer, Owen Ahern.
Meets First and Third Fridays each month in Union Bank building, South Chicago, at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 10.

President, P. J. Cummings, 4125 State-st.
Vice President, James Small.
Recording Secretary, Michael Maloy, 735 Dexter-st.
Financial Secretary, Patrick Ryan.
Treasurer, William Webb.
Meets First Friday of each month in Webb's hall, 4430 Wentworth-av., 8 p. m.

DIVISION 11.

President, Hugh J. Bradshaw, 263 Washtenaw-av.
Vice President, James F. Murray.
Recording Secretary, Thos. E. Bradshaw, 263 Washtenaw-av.
Financial Secretary, Daniel Kirby.
Treasurer, Michael J. Connery.
Meets Second and Fourth Thursdays each month in Anchor hall, Grand ave. and Paulina st., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 12.

President, F. J. Conroy, 493 Thirty-fifth-st.
Vice President, J. F. Lyons.
Recording Secretary, Mat Corcoran, 3827 Wentworth av.
Financial Secretary, P. B. Flanagan.
Treasurer, Rev. D. J. Crimmins.
Meets First and Third Wednesdays of each month at S. W. corner of Thirty-ninth st. and Wentworth av., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 13.

President, John E. Long, 2991 Archer av.
Vice President, P. F. Conway.
Recording Secretary, Daniel Jordan, 2933 Archer av.
Financial Secretary, D. J. Sullivan.
Treasurer, S. J. Moloney.
Meets First and Third Thursdays each month in K. of P. hall, 3001 Archer av., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 14.

President, P. J. Buck, 2218 Dearborn street.
Vice President, Ed J. Hanley.
Recording Secretary, F. J. Clingen, 8 South Lincoln st.
Financial Secretary, T. J. McGuire.
Treasurer, Patrick McDonnell.
Meets First and Third Wednesday in Prosperity hall, Eighteenth and State sts., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 15.

President, James W. Breen, 5241 Morgan st.
Vice President, John Henry.
Recording Secretary, Michael Daly, 5511 Halsted st.
Financial Secretary, P. J. Shine.
Treasurer, Michael Duffy.
Meets First Sunday of each month in Mielhaussen's hall, 51st and Peoria sts.

DIVISION 16.

President, Thomas McMahon, 5818 Justine st.
Vice President, Patrick McMahon.
Recording Secretary, Jas. Flannigan, 311 E. Fortieth st.
Financial Secretary, James Meeney.
Treasurer, John J. McGinty.
Meets Fourth Sunday each month in Bishop's hall, 4652 Ashland avenue, at 2:30 p. m.

DIVISION 17.

President, Martin Mulcahy, 2836 Fifth avenue.
Vice President, Lawrence Henely.
Recording Secretary, Roger Mulcahy, 3011 Wallace st.
Financial Secretary, Joseph Burke.
Treasurer, P. J. O'Brien.
Meets First Wednesday each month in Leddy's hall, Thirty-first st. and Wentworth av., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 18.

President, Martin Loftus, 2240 West Kinzie street.
Vice President, James Collins.
Recording Secretary, James Dineen, 2222 West Kinzie st.
Financial Secretary, James Donovan.
Treasurer, Peter O'Neill.
Meets Last Friday of each month in Schoenhoffen's hall, Forty-third av. and West Lake street, at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 19.

President, James Thomas, 4527 Dryer street.
Vice President, Thomas O'Shea.
Recording Secretary, Timothy Kelly, 3435 Emerald av.
Financial Secretary, T. J. Waldron.
Treasurer, Michael Kennedy.
Meets First Thursday each month in Qualey's hall, 3749 S. Halsted street.

DIVISION 20.

President, Joseph J Lamb, 603 Thirty-first st.
Vice President, Michael Sullivan.
Recording Secretary, John J. Quinlan, 502 Twenty-sixth st.
Financial Secretary, P. McDonnell.
Treasurer, Michael O'Grady.
Meets Second and Fourth Friday at 2901 Union av., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 21.

President, Patrick Stenson, 1104 Clybourn av.
Vice President, Ed O'Connor.
Recording Secretary, David Madden, 83 Tyson av.
Financial Secretary, James Gayer.
Treasurer, Patrick McGowan.

DIVISION 22.

President, James Noonan, Lemont, Ill.
Vice President, J. S. Carrier.
Recording Secretary, T. H. Finegan, Lemont, Ill.
Financial Secretary, A. J. Runyon.
Treasurer, J. W. McCarthy.

DIVISION 23.

President, William J. Doherty, 1259 W. Forty-seventh st.
Vice President, John McGaughan.
Recording Secretary, P. J. O'Brien, 4951 Wood st.
Financial Secretary, James McCann.
Treasurer, Patrick Grace.
Meets First Sunday of each month in Schumacher's hall, 4650 Ashland av., at 3 p. m.

DIVISION 24.

President, John W. Farley, LaGrange, Ill.
Vice President, Michael Galvin.
Recording Secretary, P. W. Rowe, Box 312, LaGrange, Ill.
Financial Secretary, Edward Dooley.
Treasury, Patrick Close.

DIVISION 25.

President, William Mulligan, 723 W. Twenty-second st.
Vice President, John D. Maloney.
Recording Secretary, Thos. D. Fitzgerald, 1068 S. Robey st.
Financial Secretary, Terence Collins.
Treasurer, John T. Conway.
Meets First Tuesday at 8 p. m. and Third Sunday at 2:30 p. m. in Flanagan's hall, W. Twenty-second and Robey sts.

DIVISION 26.

President, P. J. Reynolds, 5540 State street.
Vice President, Thomas Killoughy.
Recording Secretary, Hugh McNally, 345 Bristol st.
Financial Secretary, W. F. Garritty.
Treasurer, Lawrence Reynolds.
Meets Second Saturday each month in Schell's hall, Fifty-first st. and Wentworth av., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 29.

President, Patrick Keys, 2393 116th st., Kensington.
Vice President, John Maguire.
Recording Secretary, William Byrne, Box 1329, Pullman, Ill.
Financial Secretary, P. J. Tully.
Treasurer, Charles Corkey.
Meets First and Third Thursdays of each month in Holy Rosary church basement, 113th st. and South Park av., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 30.

President, Thomas Heelan, 10810 Calhoun av.
Vice President, P. J. Conway.
Recording Secretary, Patrick Kerr, 10808 Torrence av.
Financial Secretary, John Conlin.
Treasurer, C. Duffy.
Meets Third Sunday of each month in Link's hall, 10716 Torrence av, 7:30 p. m.

DIVISION 35.

President, Patrick F. Holden.
Vice President, Michael J. O'Brien.
Recording Secretary, James Gannon, 3656 Emerald av.
Financial Secretary, P. O'Gorman.
Treasurer, Michael Kavanaugh.
Meets First Wednesday each month in Columbia hall, Thirty-seventh and Halsted sts., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 36.

President, John T. Keating, 5610 Jackson av.
Vice President, John J. Dwyer.
Recording Secretary, Wm. H. McMahon, 5483 Lake av.
Financial Secretary, Bartley Owens.
Treasurer, Andrew Ledwidge.
Meets Second and Fourth Fridays of each month, in Bagley's hall, 192 Fifty-fifth st., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 37.

President, John P. Dohney, 6359 Honore st.
Vice President, Thomas Kelly.
Recording Secretary, John P. Deneen.
Financial Secretary, M. H. Hoey.
Treasurer, Patrick Prendergast.
Meets Second Thursday each month in Broomstead's hall, Sixty-third and Halsted sts., at 8 p. m.

HIBERNIAN KNIGHTS.

COMPANY A.

Captain, William J. Doherty, 1253 Forty-seventh st.
First Lieutenant, P. H. Sheridan.
Second Lieutenant, P. J. O'Brien.

COMPANY B.

Captain, Patrick Kennedy.
First Lieutenant, ames Th omas.
Second Lieutenant, Jeremiah O'Shea.

Catholic Knights and Ladies of America.

ST. MARY'S BRANCH NO. 35.

President, L. Henely, 3244 Graves place.
Vice President, Emma Lonergan.
Recording Secretary, Helen Henely, 3244 Graves place.
Financial Secretary, Margaret Roche.
Treasurer, Jane Cummings.
Meets First and Third Sunday in Hall B, 206 LaSalle st.

HIS $100,000 BANK ACCOUNT.

What Happened When a Capitalist Suddenly Met His Bank's Paying Teller.

A paying teller of a down town bank tells an interesting story of a Cuban experience of his. "I shall never forget," he said, "how I nearly sent a man into fits one day last winter, all because I met him unexpectedly.

"I had been planning a little jaunt down to Cuba for some time. As it was doubtful when I should be able to get away from the bank I said nothing about it to my friends or the bank's customers. I had been instrumental in getting a good sized account for the bank—one of those $100,000 ones that are hard to pick up nowadays and worth quite a good deal of money to us. I knew the head of this concern, and, in fact, had got the account through him. He told us when he gave it to us that he was in a hurry to get it fixed satisfactorily because he was about to go to Cuba.

"As soon as I was able to get away I sailed for Havana. I staid in the island nearly a month, having a most delightful time and keeping one eye open for my friend of our new account. I was just about ready to start for home when I met him, quite by chance, in one of the Havana shops. When he saw me he jumped back about five feet, as if he had been shot from out of a gun.

"'God bless my soul—you here?' he said. 'Wh-y, wha-t?' He seemed struck all in a heap. 'You here? Good heavens!' I had to laugh, and laugh hard at that, for I knew what was troubling him. He was thinking of that $100,000 balance, and worrying about it—a little. You see, as I was the paying teller of the bank, the thought naturally flashed through his mind that I had skipped with the bank's funds and a large slice of his hundred thousand.

"Of course, as soon as he saw me laugh and his excitement had cooled down a little he began to see the fun of the thing and that he and the bank were safe, after all. We found out we were going home on the same steamer and ten minutes later we walked over to the American consul's office together and got our passports vised. And we had a jolly time of it back on the boat."—New York World.

The Pope's Private Apartments.

To the pope's bedroom only his private valet and his secretaries have access. It is of small dimensions, and contains only a bed, in an alcove adorned with graceful marble columns, a writing table, an armchair and kneeling stool and one wardrobe.

Besides these, there is his private study, in which the table and chair stand upon a little carpeted platform, other tables being placed on each side upon the floor, together with an extremely uncomfortable but magnificent straight backed armchair, which is one of the gifts offered on the occasion of the episcopal jubilee. There is, moreover, a little room containing only an old lounge and an old fashioned easy chair with "wings," and nothing else. It is here that the holy father retires to take his afternoon nap, and the robust nature of his nerves is proved by the fact that he lies down with his eyes facing the broad light of the window.

This private apartment occupies the second floor, according to Italian reckoning, though we Americans should call it the third. It is on a level with Raphael's loggie. The floor above it is inhabited by Cardinal Rampolla, the secretary of state.—Marion Crawford in Century.

A Boston Preacher.

The Rev. Robert MacDonald is one of Boston's clergymen who may be described as sympathetic preachers. He has an easy presence in the pulpit and a face whose character denotes sympathy. When in the midst of a warm passage of his sermon, his words pour out in a torrent and by the very impetuosity with which he himself seems carried away he holds his hearers and puts his thoughts into the minds of those whom he has brought into sympathy with him.—Boston Traveller.

Entirely New Watch Offer

FOR "CITIZEN" SUBSCRIBERS.

We have decided to revise our Watch Offers in such a way that each subscriber may find a watch to suit his or her taste and need. The fame of the Waltham and Elgin factories is not confined to this country. It is considered a great thing abroad to own one of these wonderful watches. In our offers we select the best examples of these watches for the money asked. The arrangement under which the watches are purchased is entirely in the interest of our subscribers. There is no retailer's profit, middlemen's profit added, and no jobber's profit, no profit added because of the capital invested or because of the risk of bad debts; no profit to cover cost of heavy rentals, of salaries and expenses of traveling men—none of those costly incidentals which always come out of the last purchaser is in it at all. By this arrangement you purchase practically direct from the factory's agent. When a purchaser receives a watch he may submit it to an expert, and if, at the end of three days, he is satisfied that the watch is not up to the guarantee he should at once return it to this office, when his money will be refunded in full. NO WATCHES WILL BE SENT C. O. D., and no samples can be sent. Every watch is guaranteed to be the latest product of the Waltham or Elgin factories, whichever the purchaser may select. These offers will not continue long, and on this account subscribers should order promptly.

NO. 100—WALTHAM OR ELGIN WATCH, PRICE $5.75.

No. 100—A man's size Waltham or Elgin watch, containing seven jewels, compensation balance and safety pinion, stem-winding and pendant-setting apparatus, and all the latest improvements. The case is a solid nickel silver, open face, dust proof case, screw back and bezal; the crystal is made of heavy plate glass so as to withstand any strain. We will send this watch to subscribers by registered mail for.....$5.75

NO. 101—ELGIN OR WALTHAM BARGAIN. MEN'S SIZE, PRICE $6.50.

Sometimes it is desirable for all persons to study economy in making purchases in preference to other considerations. In order to accommodate such, we have procured a new style of case, in which are put a high-class Waltham or Elgin movement. By this combination any one may secure a watch equal to the best in running qualities, and as durable as those of the highest price, and as precise and accurate as any piece of human mechanism for the measurement of time. We save our readers money, in the first instance by cheapening the case, and in the second by handling it without reference to profit. The case with which this watch is furnished is made of stiffened silver. In other words, in order to give strength sufficient to make the case durable without making the metal thick and heavy, the silver is strengthened by a nickel plate, introduced in such a manner as to be entirely hidden, and, were it not explained, the purchaser would not be able to tell it from a heavy solid coin-silver case. This watch does not come in hunting-case—open face only, with a heavy beveled plate-glass crystal, strong, durable and beautiful. The dial is marked in either Roman or Arabic characters. In order to prevent the possibility of the hands catching, the dial upon which the second hand is mounted is sunk below the level of the surrounding face. This is emphatically a watch for the times, and costs such a trifle that any one can afford to buy it, simply with a view to carrying it for a few years until the return of general prosperity, when the movement may be changed into a gold case. This watch will be sent, delivery guaranteed, to any address in the United States for.....$6.50

NO. 102—OPEN FACE GOLD WATCH. MEN'S SIZE, PRICE $11.50.

This is an Elgin or Waltham movement, open face, with beveled glass crystal, warranted to wear like solid gold for fifteen years; stem wind and stem set, containing seven jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion, patent Breguet hair spring hardened and tempered in form. This watch is a great bargain and a perfect timepiece. The case is handsomely engraved. We send this watch, delivery guaranteed, to any of our readers in this country for.$11.50

NO. 103—GOLD HUNTING-CASE ELGIN OR WALTHAM MEN'S SIZE WATCH, PRICE $14.25.

This watch is a very stylish, reliable timepiece, made upon the famous Riverside model, which is thinner than the ordinary style of movement. In other words, a watch made on this model is materially less in thickness than others from front to back when the cases are closed. This form does not arise from any less metal in the case, but from the mechanical style of the movement; its advantage is in being less bulky when carried in the vest pocket. Both the Elgin and Waltham Companies now make this style of movement, which has the stem set and stem wind, seven jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion, patent Breguet hair spring hardened and tempered in form. The case is warranted to wear like solid gold for fifteen years, and is nicely engraved. We send this watch to any of our readers, delivery guaranteed, for....$14.25

"APPLETON TRACY & CO.," WALTHAM, MEN'S SIZE.

The "Appleton Tracy & Co." movement is one of the celebrated watches of the world. The works are full-jeweled, with 15 extra-fine red ruby jewels in solid gold settings, compensation balance, safety pinion, stem winding and setting, Breguet hair spring, special adjustment to temperature, isochronism position, and all the very latest improvements. This watch took the first prize at the World's Exposition in Paris against all competitors, both American and foreign. We will deliver this watch to any address in the United States, works as above, in any of the following cases:

104 is a solid 14-kt. U. S. assay, 40 dwt. hunting case, engine turned..$40.00
105 is a 15-year gold-filled hunting case, handsomely engraved.....$22.50
106 is a 15-year gold-filled open face case handsomely engraved.....$20.00
107 is a 2-oz. coin silver open face, or hunting case, engine turned..$17.50
108 is a solid nickel silver open face, dust-proof case.....$13.90

OFFICIAL RAILROAD WATCH.

Many of the railroad companies of the country, in order to avoid accidents that might arise from any discrepancy in time-pieces, have compelled their conductors and engineers to carry a specified watch. This in many cases is what is known as the Crescent Street Movement, made at the Waltham Watch Co., Waltham, Mass. This movement comes in various cases more or less expensive, according to material. The movement in all the cases, however, is the same. The movement is stem wind and stem set, 17 ruby jewels in solid gold settings, compensation balance, adjusted to temperature, isochronism and position, patent regulator, patent Breguet hairspring, hardened and tempered in form, fine glass enamel double sunk dial, one of the finest full-plate movements in the world.

109 is a 14-kt. solid gold U. S. assay, 40 dwt. hunting case, engine turned.....$50.00
110 is a 14-kt. gold-filled hunting, engine turned case, 20 years....$35.00
111 is a 14-kt. gold-filled, open face, engine turned case, 20 years....$33.00
112 is a solid coin silver, 2 oz., engine turned case.....$28.00
113 is a solid nickel silver, open face, screw case, dust proof.....$25.00

The American Watch Co., at Waltham, has made a reduction in the price of its 15-jewel movements. We take the first opportunity to give our readers the advantage of the new price list, and offer the following described bargains:

No. 114. PRICE $14.00—No. 114 is an open face, 15-jewel in settings, compensation balance, patent Breguet hair spring, hardened and tempered in form; white porcelain dial, stem wind and pendant, set in a gold-filled, engraved or engine turned pattern case; warranted to wear like solid gold for 15 years. We will send this watch to any address, delivery guaranteed, for the sum of only.....$14.00

No. 115. PRICE $9.00—Our second watch under this offer is No. 115, which is a 15-jewel American Waltham watch, either nickel or gilt movement, containing 15 jewels in settings, compensation balance, patent Breguet hair spring, hardened and tempered in form; white porcelain dial, stem wind and pendant set; either Roman or Arabic characters; it is in a solid, nickel silver, open face case, with a heavy French beveled plate glass crystal. We will send this watch to any of our readers, post paid, delivery guaranteed, for only.....$9.00

No. 116. PRICE $17.50—Our third offer is No. 116, which is a 15-jewel American Waltham, stem wind and set, compensation balance, patent Breguet hair spring, hardened and tempered in form; white porcelain dial; either Roman or Arabic characters; hands of blue-tempered steel. This movement comes in a 14-kt. gold filled case, guaranteed by the manufacturers to wear like solid gold for 20 years. We will send this watch, post paid, delivery guaranteed, for....$17.50

GOOD WATCH FOR BOYS. PRICE $3.75.

We have seen other papers offering cheap watches to their subscribers, and often looked them up to see if we too could not offer them to our readers, but in every case we found the watches to be so worthless that we would have nothing to do with them. We had about given up the idea of finding a satisfactory cheap watch. We mentioned our experience in this direction to the representative of a large American watch company, and through his help we are now able to offer a real good watch at a very low price. It is guaranteed to keep accurate time, has seven jewels, expansion balance, cut pinions, porcelain dial, stem wind and set, in solid nickel silver open face case. You see this is not a cheap clock movement put into a tin oval case; it is a watch that you can rely upon; if not satisfactory return it and get your money back. Price delivered.....$3.75

NO. 120. PRICE $22.00—SOLID 14-KT. LADY'S WATCH, WALTHAM OR ELGIN.

No. 120 is a genuine Waltham or Elgin watch, in a handsomely engraved solid gold case, warranted to be 14-kt. gold U. S. assay; the works are jeweled according to the latest principles, by which the best results are achieved; they contain seven valuable jewels; each watch is a stem winder and setter, with compensation balance, patent safety pinion and tempered hair spring. We will send this elegant time-piece to any subscriber, delivery guaranteed, for.....$22.00

No. 121. Price $16.50—Solid Gold Elgin or Waltham. No. 121 is a solid gold standard U. S. assay case, guaranteed in every particular. We will furnish this watch in a handsomely engraved case or plain engine turned, the movement is the same as in offer No. 120. Price, delivery guaranteed.....$16.50

No. 122. Price $13.00—Gold-filled Elgin or Waltham. No. 122 is a gold-filled watch, guaranteed by the manufacturers to wear 15 years. It is handsomely engraved, and as delicate in design as could be wished for; the movement can be had in either Elgin or Waltham make, and guaranteed to be an accurate timepiece. We will send this watch for.$13.00

No. 123. Price $9.00—Coin Silver Elgin or Waltham. No. 123 is a solid coin silver Elgin or Waltham watch, open face only; the works contain seven jewels, compensation balance safety pinion, patent Breguet hair spring. We will send this watch to any address for..$9.00

HOW TO ORDER A WATCH—Select the one you desire to purchase and mention it by number. Give your own name, Postoffice, County and State plainly written. Enclose the price of the watch by Draft, Postoffice Money Order, Express Money Order, or Registered Letter, and address "THE CITIZEN" NEWSPAPER CO., 69 DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

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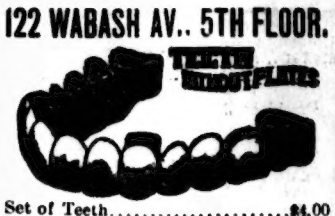

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